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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,081—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th July	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7963	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
6th August	SALSETTE	6009		
13th "	EGYPT	7912	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	SALSETTE	6000		
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MARMORA	10509
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000		
10th "	OCEANA	6610		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	ARABIA	7963		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	MANTUA	10883		
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10909		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND 2SHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	19th Jan 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	X	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
MARQUEBEM	4396	.....	1st August
KOERNER	8423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	8423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4991	G. Gilihaber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BRESLAU	3304	A. de Feiris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. FERDINAND	6346	B. Cobel	28th July
CHINA	8017	G. Bergagilan	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 " 695 *
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1030 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 595 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	.....	5990	25th July 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons on Friday, 15th July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,105 tons, on Thursday, 14th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Gushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA" 2,147 tons on Monday, 11th July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Jasaire and Kuwait.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 16th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

8th July, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Glasgow	6529	...	July 29
C. City of Calcutta	7512	...	" 30
C. City of Manchester	5551	...	August 11
A. Trafford Hall	6321	...	" 25
B. City of Lucknow	3669	...	" 24
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	Sept. 8
B. Lockaley Hall	3580	...	" 13
B. City of Naples	5739	...	" 21
C. City of York	7705	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	" 26
*B. City of Lucknow	8900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9800	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

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TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M.A. B.Sc., F.C.S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

10 H. P. NOISELESS NAPIER

Chasis Price £ 233 with tyres or Rupees 3,495.

"I think this fairly constitutes a record."

LAUNCESTON,
23RD MAY, 1910.

MESSRS. S. F. EDGE, Ltd.,
14, New Buclington Street, W.

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived in Launceston with my 10 H.P. Napier all safe, my average being 22 miles an hour. I had never previously driven a car of any kind, nor had I ever taken any lessons previous to starting. I THINK THIS FAIRLY CONSTITUTES A RECORD, and goes to show how easy your cars are to manage, and when they leave your works, HOW PERFECT IN ADJUSTMENT THEY MUST BE. London to Launceston is over 200 miles, with only 2 Stops at Salisbury and Hointon to take in petrol.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. P. WENMOTH.

THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Models from 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. Prices from £ 233 to £ 1712 with tyres.

We charge London Prices, plus importing charges to India.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally cost over Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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Broach Exhibition. Nagpur Exhibition. | Jalgaon Exhibition.

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Please See that You Always Get

PEARSE & Co.'s COFFEE AND TEA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.

RETREADING AND REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your OLD TYRES and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel AND KEROSINE OILS.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,

Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, Etc.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.

CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

ESTIMATES FREE.

ADDRESS:
75 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "BILLIARDS," Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONTRARY to my Notice of the 7th and 8th instant, CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed, that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO at VICTORIA DOCK No. 1, and as it is alleged that during her voyage sacrifices were made and expenditure incurred owing to breakdown of Engine, a General Average Bond is therefore to be signed by each Consignee and a provisional deposit of 75 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. on the Invoice value of the goods to be paid to the Undersigned towards General Average at the time of applying for Delivery Orders.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 8th July, 1910.

LONDON FIRM is OPEN to undertake a few first class COMMERCIAL AGENCIES and invites correspondence (in confidence) to "Mercantile", care of J. W. VICKERS & Co., 5, Nicholas Lane, London, E. C., England.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the estate of the late THAKORE SAHEB BALSINHJI of the Wadhwan State, should submit their CLAIMS to the Assistant Administrator, Wadhwan State, within a month from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered.

N. S. COGHILL, Major,
Political Agent,
In Charge Wadhwan State.
7th July, 1910.

SUITABLE FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, &c.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE ELECTRICAL GENERATING PLANT, consisting of Steam Engine, Dynamo Buster, Accumulators, and Switch Board in first class working order. Capable of lighting 35,016 C. P. Lamps. No reasonable offer refused. Apply—

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR,
Wadhwan City,
Kathiawar.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POON RACING SEASON, 1910.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1910 :—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 30th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
3rd, 7th, 10th and 17th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
24th and 28th September and 1st October.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 21st September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

1. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket .....Rs. 5	Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8
Lady..... „ 2	Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
	Lady ..... „ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.
N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Race Stand, Poona, 15th June, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

GANGABAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
BAHRAMSHA MANDAL JATARI MANDAL, late of Bombay, a Mahomedan Pilgrim.
FREDERICK ARTHUR WILLIAM FLANAGAN, late Sub-Inspector, Bombay Police, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 17th day of June, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 6th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak) F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security ;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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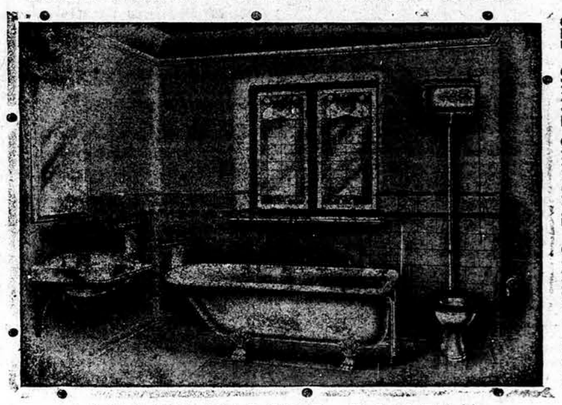

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Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 103 of 1910.
Naran Morar and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hurgovind Morar and another .....Defendants.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground forming part of an Oart commonly called or known as Vazawadi or Lotanwadi, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, in Upper Mahim, out of Fort, and in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 1,862 Square Yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 317, New No. 4,031, Old Survey No. None, and New Survey No 2/20, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalow and chawls standing thereon, erected on several parts thereof, bearing Municipal G. Ward Nos. 4,974 (1)., 4,974 (2), 4,974 (3), 4,974 (4) and 4,975, and Street Nos. 302, 302A, 302B, 302C and 303, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Lady Jamsetji Road, on the west by the passage of the Oart and property of Nur Mahomed Haji Sidick Esea, on the north by the Mahim Bazar Cross Road, and on the south by the property of Goolam Hosein Mohidin Penkar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said Receiver, in their office, at 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
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Bombay, 9th July, 1910.

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Address: Grahams Buildings.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The storm has moved slowly in a north-easterly direction and its centre now lies over Baluchistan border, north of Karachi. It has caused moderate to heavy and general rain in Sind, moderate to heavy and general rain in Gujrat. Probably there has been local rain in Baluchistan, and elsewhere large tracts have been rainless. The precipitation has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam and Orissa, the south-east Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the West Coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, south-east Rajputana, and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Kyaukpyu and Bhamohad had two inches; Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri and Cherat, one and a half; Jacobabad, one; Karachi, six; Hyderabad, (Sind), Bhuj and Mount Abu, two.

Forecast: An increase of rain in Central and North-East India, the extreme north and Baluchistan, and a diminution in Gujrat.

The Arabian Sea.—The Mail steamer reports from Longitude 53 to 69 moderate to fresh gales and high or very high sea. The monsoon winds have thus strenghtened during the week.

Earthquake Report:—A moderately strong earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday, at 13 hours 55 minutes from a distance of about four thousand miles.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
	Ins-Byculla nade Fort Colaba.	Ins Cts In Cts	In Cts In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	30·23 26·82	26·21 25·88		
Friday, 8th July	0·77 0·36	0·50 0·10		
Total.....	31·10 27·18	26·71 25·98		
Same date last year	31·87 28·77	32·64 21·89		

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., COMBALLA HILL, July 8.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a.m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·70	In. cts. 29·10	In. cts. 38·29	In cts. 31·82

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (7th July)	89·1	81·6	...	...
Jask	99·3	88·3	...	...
Muskat (7th July)	98·3	86·1	...	...
Multan.....	98·3	80·5	0·15	0·67
Rawalpindi	82·9	81·9	0·06	8·41
Lahore	97·4	81·2	...	3·53
Sirsa.....	96·8	79·6	...	...
Ambala	94·5	78·0	...	7·07
Delhi	95·2	80·7	...	4·10
Agra.....	95·5	79·5	...	4·37
Mainpuri.....	98·8	79·0	...	2·81
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	96·2	78·5	...	5·03
Allahabad	95·5	80·5	...	4·46
Jacobabad	89·1	77·8	1·00	1·65
Karachi	83·5	75·0	6·08	10·11
Ajmer	81·4	72·7	...	9·18
Jalpur	87·2	74·6	...	2·18
Kotah	89·0	77·0	...	6·76
Bhuj.....	81·1	73·0	1·76	10·47
Dwarka	82·3	79·2	1·08	8·33
Veraval	82·1	79·8	...	9·60
Rajkot	80·5	71·0	0·47	16·28
Jamnagar Para.....	84·5	73·0	0·46	14·53
Surat	81·6	73·6	0·84	21·51
Ahmedabad	84·6	72·2	0·35	13·09
Deesa	82·3	71·4	0·49	12·80
Neemuch.....	81·0	...	...	12·33
Indore	81·1	61·1	0·02	14·84
Jubbulpore	90·3	75·8	0·28	14·01
Sagor	87·6	73·5	...	8·71
Hoshangabad	89·1	73·9	...	17·70
Khandwa.....	87·2	70·1	...	12·39
Akola	92·2	73·6	...	11·20
Amraoti	91·3	72·8	...	13·00
Nagpur.....	89·6	76 3	0·05	26·00
Chanda	91·5	76·0	...	15·47
Raipur.....	88·7	75·6	...	17·74
Bombay	85·1	79·0	0·10	25·98
Matnagiri.....	85·3	74·9	0·20	30·31
Marmugao	86·0	78·2	0·03	49·17
Karwar	84·3	76·0	0·08	64·40
Malegaon.....	84·4	72·1	0·04	12·30
Ahamednagar.....	84·4	69·0	...	10·15
Poona	83·0	70·9	0·01	9·87
Sholapur	93·3	71·9	...	4·70
Bijapur	90·2	69·2	...	3·80
Belgaum	87·3	66·6	0·16	14·18
Anantgadal	85·2	69·2	0 06	6·64
Nizamabad (Indur)	93·4	74·7	...	10·80
Hyderabad	92 8	73·2	...	6·76
Mangalore	86 8	73·8	0·13	51·49
Calicut.....	88·8	73·6	1·09	41·44
Cochin	82·7	76 3	1·18	35·18
Colombo	87 5	78·0	...	9·32
Masulipatam	98 3	80·2	...	8·63
Bellary	96·0	74·8	...	0·42
Cuddapah	102·7	80·1	...	1·95
Madras.....	101·0	79·0	...	2·21
Bangalore	88·8	68·3	...	2·32
Coimbatore	88·4	70·3	...	1·19
Trichinopoly	99·1	79·3	0·23	0·53
Nagapatam	99·0	80·0	...	0·50

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th July was 29·789 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 6 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th July, giving

data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan records 0·15" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in slight excess in the extreme north, and in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is below normal in the north and south-west Punjab; night temperature is in slight excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Sind; Karachi has had 6·08" and Jacobabad 1·00". Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency during the day amounting to 19° at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Deesa had had 0·49", Ahmedabad 0·35", Surat 0·84" Bhavnagar Para 0·46", Rajkot 0·47", Dwarka 1·08" and Bhuj 1·76". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature continues in defect except at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·28" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the wester half of the division, and moderately clouded in the eastern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0·10" of rain and Ratnagiri 0·20". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded, Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·16" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

General Remarks.—The storm has moved in a north-westerly direction to the neighbourhood of Karachi but has considerably decreased in intensity. It has given general rain in Sind Gujarat and Kathiawar, precipitation being very heavy at Karachi. On the west coast of the Peninsula rainfall of importance has been confined to south Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely in Sind and local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and the east Central Provinces.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Devanha," which left Aden on the 3rd, experienced between Long. 53° E. to 59° E. south-westerly wind blowing a moderate gale, thence to Long. 65° E. a fresh gale, and from their to Long. 69° E, moderate gale weakening to strong wind. Near Bombay she had only moderate wind. Skies were cloudy or overcast from Long. 63° E., but there was no rain.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1071-09 Jamshedji R & D Abdool Hoosein Moosaji Poonawalla vs Sapurji Cooverji Mistry Mulla and M.

142-08 In person Y G Jugonathdas vs N Sadadas and another In person.

25850-09 Malvi H M and R Nuthmull Govind rao and others vs Joshi Narmadashanker and others Hiralal and Co.

1188-09 Captain and V Mahomed Haji Bana v Mahomed Alli Dossabhoy Thakerdas and Co.

1028-08 Bhaisanker K and G K Saganchand A firm vs N Cursetji and Co a firm.

645-08 T A Ghandy K Bapudas Luxmondas vs Tulsidas Kompenta Salmis G and Co.

85-09 T Ghandy The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirashanker Girjashanker and another In person Raghavaya B and N.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R K and Co.

140-07 Tyabji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Jooma Sale Mahomed and others Kanga and S

550-08 Munoonersha and N V Bechardas vs Afazakhia Khan Mahomed.

108-08 Bicknell M and R Salebhoy K Bordawalla vs Tayebhoy Nanasji and others S B Mehta.

884-07 Bicknell M and R Narandas Thakersey Mulji vs Cursetji Jamshedji Unwalla Hiralal and Co Bicknell M and R.

742-08 Bicknell M and R Kaji Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ally Mahari vs Abdool Miya alias Dadamiya Haji Bhaisanker K and G.

103-08 Tyabji D and Co T Surdarmal and others vs Hariram Savantram Payne and Co.

81-08 Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Gooldas Madhovji a firm Little and Co.

34-10 Motichand and D Dawoodbhai Jiwajee vs Khatizabai widow and others Jehangir M and S Moti and D.

41-10 Captain and V Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee vs Sulleman Hajee Husein and others Thakurdas and Co.

58-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Azizs Monasah and another vs Monasseh Jacob Monasah and another Little and Co.

45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).

After the Chamber Matter is over

Long Causes.

76-10 Payne and Co Deepchand Hemraj and another vs Balcock and others Smitham B and Co.

83-10 F P Pavri Cassum Haji Joosub vs Currimbhoy Ramji and Co S B Mehta Jam R and D M and H.

6-09 Mulla J M K B B vs Allarakhia Khan Shroff D and D.

914-08 Jamsnedji R and D Safiaboo vs Abdool Hoosain Abdulally and others Tha and Co Res R K and Co J G and B.

369-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Messrs D B Lam and Co vs S Gopinath In person.

248-09 Little and Co Murabai Ramchander Maplekarim vs Dharamdas Dhulabhdho Chitnis M and M.

770-08 Bhaisanker K and G Cullianji Shangjibhoy vs Nanabhoy Cursetji and others Jam R and D.

123-09 Mulla and M Joshi Nursey Keshowji vs Veerji Ramji and others Raghavaya B and N

528-08 Unwalla and P Kaikhusroo B Chocksey vs R Tribhovandas Mody Khunderrao L and M.

20-09 Kanga and R S Hormusji Nowroji Bhaiji Patel vs Manockji Navroji Bhaiji Patel and others Kanga and S P S Bottliwala.

105-10 Little and Co, Dhunjibhoy D Plumber vs G Janba Patel, D J P Mantry.

141-10 Little and Co, Nusserwanji R Mistry vs The United Sindh Spg Wg Mills Ld and another Raghavaya B and N. For postponement.

1053-08 Ardeshir H D and Co, Cursetji Dadabhoy Ibhawnagri vs Framji Nusserwanji, Captain Payne and Co.

189-09 Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayem vs Shivlal Gungabux and others, Malvi H M & R.

1060-08 Mulji and K, B B Gulmahomed vs Haji Mahomed Rahimtools, Shroff D and D.

354-09 Malvi H M and R, D Bisandayal vs Jugonath Sobharam.

49-07 Captain and V K Natubhoy vs Nurbheram Shamrao M H.

A VERY remarkable exhibition of Chinese and Japanese paintings has been opened at the British Museum. The paintings, which number nearly 150, and range in date from the fourth to the nineteenth centuries, were acquired early in the year through the generosity of a body of private subscribers, who contributed to the purchase through the National Art Collections Fund. They form the chief portion of the collection made by Frau Olga Julia Wegener, the wife of Dr. George Wegener, Secretary to the Berlin Geographical Society. She had studied the subject of Eastern painting at the British Museum, and while travelling with her husband in the interior of China, she employed her winters in collecting with great care and discrimination, the specimens which are now on view to the public for a limited time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAVE—June 20, at 7 Zetland House, Marloes Road, Kensington, W, the wife of Major Arthur S Cave, of a son.

CHILTON—June 16, at 34 St Edward's Road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut Frank Chilton, H M S Dreadnought, of a son.

GILLSON—June 15, at Lyecroft, Devizes, the wife of Capt R M T Gillson, Wiltshire Regt, of a son.

PYM—June 14, at Banstead Manor, Cheveley, Newmarket, the wife of Capt C E Fym, 5th Lancers, of a son.

STONE—June 14, at 6, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, the wife of Capt R G Tempest Stone, Royal Fusiliers.

GARWOOD—June 14, at 20 Aytoun Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow, the wife of Capt F S Garwood, R E, of a daughter.

MANT—June 20, at Mount Pleasant, Northam, N Devon, the wife of R A Mant, Indian Civil Service of, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR—HOOLE—June 14, at All Saints Church, Highfield, Headington, Oxford, Lewis Balfour to Ethel Josephine, daughter of Col Hoole.

HOLDICH—BROOKE—June 15, at the Parish Church Honley, Capt Harold Adrian Holdich, 5th Goorkha Rifles (Frontier Force), India, son of Col Sir Thomas M Holdich, K C M G, K C I E, C B, D I E, R E, to Gertrude Elisabeth, daughter of Wm Brooke.

LOWTHER—PELLY—June 17, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Christopher William Lowther, son of the Right Hon William Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, to Ena M C Pelly, daughter of the Rev Canon Raymond Pelly.

REDFERN—KEYDEN—June 15, at Sandyford Parish Church, Glasgow, Capt Clement Cotterill Redfern, the Cheshire Regt, to Esther Mary Keyden, daughter of the late James Keyden.

SEALY—WALDIE—June 20, at the Parish Church, Broadhempston, Major Alfred Edward Sealy, 4th Goorkha Rifles, to Kathleen Lonsdale, daughter of the Rev F B Waldie.

DEATHS.

BOLSTER—June 17, at 1 Osborne Villas, Stoke, Devonport, Insp-Gen Thomas Bolster, R N (retired), aged 65.

CADELL—June 17, at Edinburgh, Lucy Elisabeth Douglas Cadell, widow of the late General Sir Robert Cadell, K C B, colonel commandant Royal Art.

CROFT—June 18, at 16 Wetherby Place, S W, Francis Edgar, son of the late Sir John Croft, Bart.

FORBES—June 19, at 17 Pelham Crescent, S W, Lady Forbes, widow of the late General Sir John Forbes, G C B, of Inverernan, aged 76.

MAJENDIE—June 19, at Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Bernard Louis Majendie, captain Royal Navy, aged 56.

SMITH—June 14, at Sunnyside, Western Road, Bath, Lieut-Gen Clement John Smith, colonel 57th Punjabis, late 27th Madras Native Inf, aged 79.

THACKWELL—June 16, at Wynssone Place, Major-Gen W de W B Thackwell, C B, of Aghada Hall, co Cork, colonel Dorset Regt, son of the late General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G C B, K H, aged 75.

TURNER—June 14, at Tidmarsh Manor, Pangbourne, Berks, Reginald Charles Turner, late major 1st Life Guard.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

FRANKLIN—June 7, at his residence, Park Town, Madras, in his 73rd year, James William Franklin, son of the late Rev Charles Franklin, S P G F P, Bangalore, and Mary Chritsome, his wife; and brother of the late Rev Charles Guest Franklin, Government Chaplain, Mauritius.

HAWDON—July 2, at Srinagar, Kashmir, of cholera, Captain Kynard Hawdon, 27st Cavalry (F. F.) aged 33 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 0-32a.; 1-25a.; Low water, 6-28m. 7-37a.

The English Mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbours at 2-29 p. m.

Hardwood League Football :Bombay Gymkhana vs R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Elphinstone College, home ground; "B" team vs. Young Hindu C. C., away.

Excelsior Cinematograph. "Why Girls Leave Home," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Credit lost is like a broken mirror."

MILL STRIKE.—About 150 mill-hands working in the Jacob Sassoon mill, card and frame department, still refuse to resume work and in consequence the mill had to be closed entirely. The employes in the card and frame department have resolved not to return to work until their wages were enhanced.

THE SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.—A public lecture will be delivered by Professor P. K. Telang, M.A., LL.B., on "The Spiritual Element in Indian History "at the Saraswati Hall of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum Back Road, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow, when Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar M.A., will preside.

A BOMBAY GENTLEMAN'S TOUR.—Khan Saheb Hajee Ahmed Dawji, J. P., a resident of Bombay, who has been making an extensive tour in Europe recently arrived in Constantinople. He was present at a Salamlikat Dolma Baghtche Palace in full dress and was subsequently received by the Sultan, who authorised him to visit the Hirkai Sheref and the Imperial Treasury. Chawki Bey, Secretary of the Khedive, gave a dinner party in honour of Mr. Hajee Ahmed Dawji, and many of his other friends in that City have also given parties in his honour.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.—Pursuant to a resolution unanimously passed by the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay on Tuesday, the 5th instant Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Anjuman, has issued invitations to the leading Mahomedans of Bombay, convening a preliminary meeting on Sunday next, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Anjuman Hall, Horaby Road, to consider what steps should be taken to congratulate Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim on his being raised to the Baronetcy.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—

March... ...The New Colonial.R B Hall
Overture... ...Martha... ...Flotow
Souvenir de Hopeal.Chant Sans Paroles Tschaikowsky
Grand Selection ...Madame Butterfly Puccini
Valse ... ...Convent Girl ...Phelps
Selection... ...Stephen Adams
Popular Songs...Adams
Two-Step... ...Yip-i-addy-i-ay...Flynn

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day Prof. P. K. Telang, M. A., Central Hindu College, Benares, will deliver a public address at 6 p.m., (A. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject: "A Study of Indian History" President: The Rev. A. Hegglin, S. J., St. Xavier College. On Sunday the 10th instant the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayenrao Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will lecture on "Wordsworth's Prelude". The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gooculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash B. A., LL. B.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

Justice Beaman's Finding Confirmed.

DECREE AMENDED AS TO COSTS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit of Chhabildass Lalloobhai against Ramdass Chhabildas and others in which his Lordship had passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs, declaring that the property in the suit was his self-acquired property.

The first appellant Ramdass and the second appellant Suryakant Ramdass appeared in person; the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. C. W. Cohen, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company, appeared for Mr. Chhabildass, the first respondent; Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, for the second respondent and Mr. M. R. Jaykar with Mr. H. C. Koyaji, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, for the third and fourth respondents.

The suit was for a declaration that the properties referred to or so many of them as are within the Comni's jurisdiction were the self-acquired properties of the plaintiff. The plaintiff's case was different against different defendants. It had to be considered (1) against the after-born children of the plaintiff's second wife, (2) against Ramdass and Karsondass (the latter now deceased) and their children, some of whom were and some of whom were not born at the date of the release in 1889. There was also a separate case in respect of the ornaments, in which Bhanumati, his daughter, was interested, as well as the male issue. The suit was contended to be within the actual word and clear intention of section 42 of the Specific Relief Act.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment said:—The learned Judge, from whose decree in favour of the first respondent, Chhabildass Lalloobhai, this appeal is preferred, has held that the sum of Rs. 15,000, which the said respondent received from his undivided brothers under an agreement in the year 1866, was, on the analogy of a gift by a Hindu father to his son, a gift by the joint family consisting of the respondent and his brothers, in consideration of the services he had rendered to the family. Apart from the question whether any such analogy applies to a transaction, such as this was between brothers, and whatever its legal character and effect as between the parties to the agreement, the sum received by the respondent from the joint family would retain its character as ancestral, as between him and his sons, if the source, whence it came was ancestral fund of the family. The question whether Rs. 15,000 received by the respondent under the agreement came from such source will, however, arise only if the release, on which the respondent substantially founds his claim for a declaration, is binding on his sons and grandsons, against whom among others, the declaration was sought in and has been allowed by the decree now in appeal.

That was a release executed by the first respondent's two sons, Ramdass and Cursondass, on the 5th April 1889. The learned Judge, who heard the suit, has held that release to be binding upon them and their sons. That finding is assailed in this appeal by the appellants, Ramdass and his two sons, Saryokant and Jeysang. Cursondass, the other son of the first respondent, Chhabildass, having died, was represented in the suit by his widow Bai Hiralal and son Mansen, both of whom also impleaded as defendants in their personal capacities. They have not appealed against the decree; but the appellants have joined Mansen to this appeal as the second respondent. He, appearing by Counsel, has taken up a non contentious attitude as to this appeal as he did with reference to the suit.

The circumstances under which the release was executed in 1889 by Ramdass and Cursondass are shortly these. Both of them had been kept by their father for some years in England for education. Ramdass returned from there to Bombay in 1888 after having obtained the degree of M.A. and LL.M. from the University of Cambridge and after having been called to the Bar. Cursondass too returned in the same year after having been called to the Bar. On their return, they lived with their father and commenced practise as Advocates of this Court. The father allowed each an allowance of Rs. 100 a month as pocket money. For some time it was paid regularly. But after their mother's death in December 1883, the payments became irregular. Naturally the sons tried to come to some definite arrangement with the father which would enable them to maintain an independent position. They were both married, and had grown up wives, the father also was anxious to be rid of the trouble of having to pay to each of the sons a monthly allowance. A proposal for an arrangement such as was finally embodied in the release came from the father. At the time of his agreement of 1866 with his brothers, he was joint with them in respect of some immoveable properties, consisting of houses, which yielded rents. From the time of the agreement he had been receiving his shares of those rents. That share at the time of the release amounted to a moiety. This share in the said immoveable properties was undoubtedly ancestral property in Chhabildass' hands. But after this agreement of 1866 with his brothers, he had made a large income from his business, as a freight broker and purchased several immoveable properties. He regarded those as his self-acquisitions. He proposed to his sons that he would give up in their favour the whole of his moiety of the houses which were ancestral, provided they release all claim to the properties and income which he claimed as his self-acquired property. We have it from the evidence of one of the sons, Ramdass, that when the proposal for a release was made to him and his brother Cursondass by their father, the father alleged all the property in his hands to be self-acquired except that which he admitted to be ancestral; that he (Ramdass) believed some portion of the properties to be his father's self-acquisition; that both the brothers were doubtful whether the whole was ancestral or not, and that they discussed the matter between themselves on receiving from their father a draft of the release.

So far then there can be no question that the sons wanted to be in some way independent of the father. There was a doubt in their minds as to the nature of the properties which he claimed as self-acquired; and the sons gave up by the release all claims to these in consideration of the father allotting to them not only their shares but also his in the properties admitted by him to be ancestral rather than sue and embark themselves in a costly litigation, as to the result of which they had doubts.

The transaction had all the essential elements of a family arrangement. There was sufficient motive for it; and when there is sufficient motive the Court will not consider the quantum of consideration, (Lakshmibai vs Ganpat Moroba: V Bom. H. C. Rep. O. C. J. 128), and disturb the transaction on the ground of the inequality of the benefit, (Rajandra Narain Rao vs Bijai Govind Sing: II Moore's H. 181), unless there was fraud or some other ground which in law vitiates it.

In the present case fraud was never alleged; the first appellant Ramdass, in his deposition, admitted that he did "not plead fraud against the release" and charge his father "with any fraud or dishonesty." The plea of undue influence was set up in the Court below and has been revived in argument on appeal. But both the sons were highly educated and were lawyers. It is true the father showed them no accounts of the properties and volunteered no information. But that was because they asked for no accounts and called for no information. They were living with the father, and Ramdas states that they knew what immoveable properties he possessed, and that he was making a large income from his brokerage business. Even if they were ignorant of all the facts, which is very doubtful, they had the means of ascertaining them within their reaches. Where that is the case, the Court will not set aside a family arrangement, (Rajendra Narain Rao vs Govind Singh.)

Substantially Ranadass' case in the Court below was that he and his brother had assented to the release because of a promise by their father that he would leave all his self-acquired property to them by a will. In his deposition he admitted that he claimed nothing from his father in the life-time of the latter, because by the release he had deprived himself of the right; but that his father's oral promise to bequeath to him and his brother all the properties claimed by him to be his self-acquisitions formed the real consideration for the release, and that they resisted the present suit of the father on the strength of the promise. That alleged oral agreement has been relied upon by the appellant Ramdass in his arguments on this appeal. The written release is silent as to it. The first respondent Chhabildass having waived all objection to the admissibility of evidence in support of the oral promise under section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, evidence was let in, in the Court below. But that evidence hardly stood cross-examination. Ramdass alone speaks to the oral promise of his father; the latter denies it; and Ramdass' conduct and correspondence no less than those of his brother Cursondas, subsequent to the release, plainly contradict the appellant's case on this question. A few months after the release had been executed, the father expressed his desire to marry a second time and leave the bulk of his self-acquired property by a will to charity. If the alleged oral promise were true, Ramdass, on hearing of this would have reminded his father of that promise and its binding effect. He not only did nothing of the kind, but in a letter written to the father he warned his father that if he married, and had sons by the second marriage, he would not be competent under the Hindu Law to leave any property by will to charity, because those sons in that event would be entitled to it. Whether that was good law or not, Ramdass put forward then the right of the sons by the second marriage and not his own right or that of his brother in virtue of the oral promise now alleged. Other letters of Ramdass acknowledge the right of the father to make a will as he likes. As a matter of fact he did make a will and showed it to his sons. By that he did not leave the whole property to them. As to Cursondass, his letter is destructive of the case in support of the oral agreement.

It may be and indeed it seems probable that at the time of the release, both the sons believed that on the father's death the properties over which they were relinquishing all claim on the ground of their being the father's self-acquisition, would descend to them as his heirs or that they would be bequeathed to them. They had then no reason to suspect that he was going to remarry. He had but a short time ago lost his wife, their mother, and deeply mourned the loss. But these were all mere expectations or intentions which never entered into the terms of the release as part of the contract. After the release a moiety of the rents of the properties covered by it were received exclusively by Ramdass and Cursondass; that Cursondass with his wife continued to live with his father and that the father sent the second appellant, Suryakant away for his education and bore the expense of it. That was not because of any right which either Cursondass or Suryakant had as against the respondent Chhabildass, but was due to his affection for them. At one time Ramdass proposed to bear the expenses of his son's education in England. The evidence also proves that on one occasion Chhabildass borrowed monies from his sons at interest and repaid it. The release was not only never repudiated by the sons but was acted upon. That is admitted, it is true. The release must, therefore, be held binding on the appellant Ramdass.

His Lordship next considered the question whether Ramdass' two sons and the son of his deceased brother Cursondass were also equally bound by it, and held that issue in the affirmative.

After holding that the claim as to ornaments was time-barred and that the plaintiff's suit was not time-barred, His Lordship went on to say. Lastly the appellants complain that they have been unfairly saddled with the cost of the defendants Nos. 9 to 11 by the decree under appeal. The question of costs, in a suit, is generally speaking in the discretion of the judge trying it.

"A court of appeal is averse to interfere with the discretion of a Judge of the first instance in awarding costs and rarely, if ever, exercised its power except in case in which some question of principle is involved and the principle is violated." (Kushal Ram v Punamchand: I. L. R. XXII, Bom. 164 at p. 167.) In the present case the learned Judge has thrown the costs of defendants Nos. 9 to 11 on the present appellants, who were co-defendants with those defendants without assigning any reason. There may be cases in which a defendant may fairly be made to pay the costs of a co-defendant, but there must be materials before the Court for the exercise of discretion in that manner. Here there were no materials; and there is no principle or authority for ordering a defendant to bear the costs of an unsuccessful co-defendant.

The decree appealed from must be amended as to costs of defendants Nos. 9 to 11 in the Court below. Those costs must be borne by the said defendants and not by the present appellants. In other respects the decree is confirmed. The first respondent must have his costs of the appeal from the appellants; and the appellants must have their costs of the appeal from the respondents who were defendants Nos. 9 to 11. These latter costs to be calculated on the footing that the appeal as to the said respondents was in respect of costs only.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod delivered a separate judgment in which His Lordship concurred with his learned brother Chandavarkar.

SHIKAI AND BABASHAI RUPEES.

Government's Claim Allowed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in the cross appeals of the Secretary of State and Iswardass Bhogidass from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Ahmedabad, dismissing the suit filed by the former against the latter to recover Rs. 663 being the amount representing the loss caused by the defendant who as shroff passed a certain number of Shikai rupees instead of passing genuine Babashai rupees.

Mr. L. A. Shah argued the appeal on behalf of Iswardass; Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. Manilal B. Jhaveri, appeared for the Secretary of State.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgement, dismissed Ishwardass' appeal and allowed the Government's appeal with costs.

Mr. Justice Heaton concurred.

SUIT BY A SWAMI.

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal from an order of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Ahmedabad, confirming the judgment of Mr. M. Chandulal, First-Class Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the suit brought by Shri Kunjbihari Prasadji Purshotamprasadji Maharaja Acharjya of Shri Narayan Gadi against Keshavlal Hiralal and 11 others with costs.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Triamilal R. Desai and Mr. M. N. Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff-appellant; Mr. Ratanlal Runchordass appeared for the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, and 10th, respondents: Mr. D. A. Khare was for the 1st 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th and 12th, respondents.

The plaintiff sued on an amended plaint for a declaration that the will put forth was invalid and that he was the rightful holder of the Gadi of Shri Nar Narayan Dev.

This suit which was remanded by the High Court, involved property worth about five lacs of rupees.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of Counsel, confirmed the decree of the Lower Court with costs.

A Blue Book has been issued containing the report of the Mauritius Royal Commission, which was appointed last year to investigate the condition and resources of the colony. The commissioners recommend that the Colonial Government should borrow £400,000 for the double purpose of improving the railways in the island and making loans to sugar planters. They also suggest drastic changes in the administrative

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, June 21.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col G H Powke to be an assistant adjutant-general at the War Office, vice Col J L Irvine, C B, appointed commandant, School of Military Engineering June 15. Capt B G V Way, the Sherwood Foresters Notts and Derbyshire Regt, from aide-de-camp, to be assistant Military secretary to Lieut-Gen Sir H L Smith-Dorrien, K C B, D S O, commanding-in-chief, Aldershot Command, vice Brevet Major C Wigram, M V O, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, appointed an equerry and assistant private secretary to the King June 6. Second Lieut B L Fletcher, Scots Guards, to be aide-de-camp extra to Admiral Sir D H Bosanquet, G C V O, K C B, Governor of South Australia June 10.

Cavalry.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Second Lieut C F Lock resigns his commission June 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The promotion of the undermentioned majors is antedated as follows:—H W Airey May 12 G T Mair, D S O A C Edwards May 13 Capt E W S Brooke to be major May 28 The promotion of the undermentioned captains is antedated as follows:—B A E Hill May 1 N A Stebbing May 5 The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—J N Sinclair May 13 H E O'B Traill May 28 Supernumerary Lieut A G Cunningham is restored to Establishment June 3.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Lieut W E G L Viscount Bury to be captain May 14 Lieut H B A Adderley resigns his commission June 22.

Infantry.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Capt H M Robinson, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment June 1.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut J A Ballantine retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 June 22.

The Hampshire Regt—Cap C N French to be adjutant June 14.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Aherne retires on retired pay; Qrmr Sergt W J Corbett to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant June 22.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut H Bevis resigns his commission June 22.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen A J Nixon retires on retired pay Col temporary Brig-Gen J M S Brudker, inspector of artillery Southern Army India to be major-general June 22 Col H R Kelham, C B Half-pay List is placed on retired pay June 20 Brevet Col G H Fowke from Royal Eng to be colonel June 15 The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—J Aherne the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt F G Grimsdy, W I Cordon the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt June 20.

The undermentioned native officer Indian Army is granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement—Subadar Major Tura-baz Khan Sardar Bahadur, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Inf Brownlow's Punjabis April 1.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

North Irish Horse.—T W G J Hughes, to be second lieutenant June 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art.—Cadet Bombardier V Walrond, from the Cambridge University Contingent, Officers' Training Corps, to be second lieutenant on probation June 22.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Unattached—Lieut B A Mountz to be captain April 11.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—H N Fane, late lieutenant Coldstream Guards, to be lieutenant, with seniority as from Jan 13 June 22.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—H M Fry to be second lieutenant June 22.

4th Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut J A Ballantine, retired pay, late the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, with seniority as from Dec 27, 1904 June 22.

3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut G D Dixte resigns his commission June 22.

3rd Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut W K George to be captain May 12.

3rd Hampshire Regt—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col W G Nicholson resigns his commission June 22.

5th Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. E H Lovers resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of major June 22.

Admiralty, 20th June.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following Officers:—Commanders. Edward John Smith retired, John Sutherland Hutchinson retired, Maurice Harvey Clarke retired, Frederick Marsh Sergeant retired, Robert Francis Nagle retired, Henry Strong retired, Daniel Dow retired. Lieutenant William Francis Stanley and Benjamin Thomson retired Chief Engineers—John Cameron retired and John Sherratt retired Senior Engineers—Frank Couper James Fraser Grant retired and Engineer John Sinclair retired.

Admiralty, 20th June.

Sub-Lieutenant William Gordon Benn has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 28th February.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Herbert Owen Dated 30th June. Guy Onslow Lydekker Dated 30th July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant James George Watson to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May.

The following Assistant Paymasters to be Paymasters:—George Marshall Middleton Rae. Alexander King Henry Pye, Jeremiah Jeremiah Leonard Alfred Ernest Craddy. Dated 17th June.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the following Officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Staff Paymaster Thomas John Mitchell Paymaster Michael Joseph Cahill Assistant Paymaster John Russell Beatt. Dated 17th June.

Admiralty 21st June.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th March, 1908. —Engineer Commander Joseph Henry Pill has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 20th June.

War Office, Whitehall, 24th June.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel William F Cookburn, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor in Gunnery, vice Colonel E E Nicolls, appointed Commandant School of Gunnery. Dated 11th June.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering; Colonel James L Irvine, C B, from an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office, to be Commandant, vice Major-General J A Farrior, C B, D S O, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 15th June.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) Second Lieutenant James N. Preston-Whyte to be Lieutenant, vice M. N. Kennard, appointed Adjutant. Dated 23rd April.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieutenant Alaric R. Monorieff, from 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), to be Captain, vice L E G Oates, seconded. Dated 25th June.

Second Lieutenant John C Humfrey to be Lieutenant, vice V A Magawly Cerati de Calry, promoted. Dated 24th March.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant Norman S Sergeant, from The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice H N M Clegg, promoted. Dated 25th June.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenant:—Francis F Waldron, vice F Bonham-Carter, seconded. Dated 11th May, Francis W Bullock Marsham, vice G E O F Lambert, seconded Dated 25th May.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Charles R B Carrington is seconded for service as an Adjutant Territorial Artillery. Dated 11th June.

Lieutenant Charles F S Mashaveriy is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Date 15th June.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel William F Cookburn is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 11th June.

Major James W Ormiston to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W F Cookburn. Dated 11th June.

Supernumerary Major Francis A Randolph is restored to the establishment, vice J. W. Ormiston. Dated 11th June.

Captain George F. Reinhold, from the Half pay List, is restored supernumerary to establishment. Dated 12th June.

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment. Dated 15th June. Richard Wazin, vice F B Mixon Eckersall, retired John A P Robinson, vice E H Manley, retired.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 2nd May.

Eric H Clarke, vice M N MacLeod, promoted. Lindsay C Owen, vice C H Prickett, promoted. Clement Preedy, vice W D B Conran, promoted. Alleyne F Chater, vice F D Hammond, promoted. Arthur G Gill, vice A D S Arbuthnot, promoted. Herman C McNeile, vice C S M G Watson, promoted. Francis H Budden, vice V P Smith, promoted. Essex B Fox, vice M G Taylor, promoted. Rowland L Aimond, vice A M Twiss, promoted. John N Cash, vice E F Maingay, promoted. Thomas H Foster, vice R N Burn, promoted. Edward M F Momber, vice H O Clogstoun, promoted. William B Buckingham, vice A M Cardew, promoted. Maurice Fitz G G White, vice R J F Trew, promoted. Francis P Nosworthy, vice A J Ross, promoted. Charles G L Tottenham, vice G C Williams, promoted. Pietro F M Michelli, vice G S Peare, promoted. Horace B Roome, vice P O L Jordan, promoted.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Robert Whitbread is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 12th May.

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Lieutenant George A E Chapman retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provision of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 25th June.

The Suffolk Regiment, Major Samuel H M Lloyd retires on retired pay; Dated 25th June.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Philip B Vinoy to be Lieutenant, E F Hawes, promoted. Dated 16th May.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain George A Elliot is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 25th March.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Capel M Brunker, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List, Dated 24th June,

Major Wilmot F Elmslie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col. C M Brunker, D S O. Dated 24th June, 1910, and to rank for seniority without pay and allowances from 25th September.

Lieutenant William Lyle, Adjutant, 3rd Battalion to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Dated 14th June.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Ralph N Philips to be Captain, vice W Harris-St. John, seconded. Dated 2nd May

Supernumerary Lieutenant Stanley Jones is restored to the establishment, vice R N Phillips. Dated 1st June.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 21st May George M Jennings, vice C Bidings, seconded.

James A Armstrong, an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment. Second Lieutenant, vice L A Hugh E F Wyncoll to be Lieutenant, vice L A Bernard, seconded Dated 4th May.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Arthur H Perrott is restored to the establishment, vice L H Birt, promoted Dated 8th June.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment Lieutenant Marmaduke W Graham is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 8th June.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's, Second Lieutenant Alan MacL Little resigns his Commission Dated 25th June.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Supernumerary Captain William Eastwood is restored to the establishment, vice M L Becher, seconded Dated 1st June.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Supernumerary Captain Charles M Gibbon is restored to the establishment on augmentation. Dated 9th June.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, Captain James K Cochrane is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 8th June.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant Ernest St G Smith to be Captain, vice S G de C Wheeler, seconded. Dated 23rd May.

Second Lieutenant John H Vernon to be Lieutenant, vice E St G Smith. Dated 23rd May.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel George J Costes, M.D., Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 25th June.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Gertrude Daisy Morris to be Staff Nurse provisionally Dated 9th June.

Memoranda.

Major-General Hugh S Gough, C B C M G is placed on retired pay Dated 16th June,

Colonel temporary Brigadier-General John G Ramsay C B Indian Army a Brigade Commander in India, to be Major-General vice Sir S B Beatson, K C S I C B Dated 17th May,

The undermentioned Officers, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay Dated 25th June, Colonel George B Lempriere Colonel Thomas A Cregan Captain and Brevet Major Herbert A Porter, D S O Captain Peter Warren 8th City of London Battalion, The London Regiment Post Office Rifles is granted the temporary rank of Major while in charge of Postal Arrangements for Manœuvres. Dated 1st June.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—Harry C Perry, Royal Engineers Dated 9th June. Robert Friar, Royal Engineers Dated 21st June. Philip McDonnell, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers Dated 23rd June. Harry P Wakefield Royal Army Medical Corps Dated 23rd June. Arthur Wheeler, Royal Army Medical Corps Dated 23rd June.

General Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Captain James Bertram Falkner Cartland to be Captain Dated 25th June.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.S. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th July.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 9th instant from 4 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th July.

515. Parade.—Monday the 11th instant.—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m. Until further orders. Arms will be issued on parade.

516. Inspection.—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Cadet Companies as follows:—

"H" Coy. (Byculla Education Society's School) at 8-40 a.m.

"L" Coy. (St. Mary's College, Mazagon) at 9 a.m.

"I" Coy. (Cathedral High School) at 9-30 a.m.

517. Rifle Meeting.—The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from 9th to 19th Nov. 1910. Programme may be seen at Head Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW "TAILOR-MADE."

There is a noticeable change, writes a Paris correspondent, as the season advances in the walking dress. The stiff and "hard" tailor-made is getting decidedly softer in effect, and showing some of the features of what the dressmaker would call the "flou" style. The result is a charming and feminine type of gown, which is infinitely becoming to the woman of light build. As a matter of fact, the coat and skirt of this semi-"flou" description has a daintiness of line and trimming into which many of the characteristics of an elaborate dress are allowed to appear. In defiance of all that is classic in the usual conception of the tailor-made the coat of this new type of costume has a broad hem stitched on the outside like that which forms the border of the dress, and this line running round the basque disingenuises it at once from the strict tailor-made of tradition which in the first instance, followed the rules of masculine dress to a great extent.

A CHARMING TOILETTE.

A fascinating costume which combines gown and coat, and is built in the new style, is of black voile de nioun, mounted over charmeuse. The dress has the effect of being made in a single piece, voile being finely gathered every where. A tunic effect is, however, gained by a fold of the charmeuse at the knees under which the voile is drawn, while a similar fold forms the border. In this case the dress, instead of having the silhouette of the earlier gowns made in this style, viz., full in the middle and narrow and skimpy at the feet, is quite full at the base, the fold of satin being put in flat, while the width of the hem is that of the voile above it. The dress line, besides, a little longer than heretofore, resting quite on the ground. The corsage boasts a square decolletage outlined with an inch-wide violet ribbon, veiled with voile, and in the front at the edge of the open square, are black satin buttons in groups of three. Below the touch of violet the material is embroidered in thick black silk, while the guimpe is of voile over black net. In lieu of a ceinture the waist line is marked by a double row of gathered cording, while the sleeves are of voile with the same touch of violet at the elbow and a band of embroidery below the colour. This makes the mancho semi-long, with undersleeves of voile over net and groups of buttons at the edge.

THE COAT.

The coat to accompany this dress is in charmeuse in the Louis XV. length, the edge being turned up for about six inches and stitched on the right side. The collar is the sailor shape, narrowing off to vanishing point on the bust and embroidered on the voile, while the sleeves are a trifle longer than those of the dress, and the coat is cut away a little at the sides where they meet at the bust. Groups of satin buttons are placed close together by way of fastenings and are repeated on the cuffs as well, while at the waist behind a small tab with buttons is placed in the centre. This toilette has evolved itself out of the earlier models combining the best features of each, and dropping the ugly tied-in effect. Naturally enough, there are many women who are still wearing these exaggerated and ungraceful gowns, but at Chantilly recently there was a very large percentage, if not a majority, who had discarded them, and the "flou" effect round the feet has been restored to its former rogue. In this way the lace flounces which have been forgotten for years are coming out again with an air of youth and novelty.

"G.B.S.'S" DILEMMA.

He Cannot Ascertain His Wife's Income.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw is in a serious predicament: he cannot ascertain the full extent of his wife's income, which the Income Tax Commissioners require him to do for the purposes of super-taxation. According to law, the income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed to be the husband's income, and he is made accountable to the Revenue for the liability arising in respect of that income.

Writing to "The Times," "G. B. S." says: "I can guess what my wife's income is within, say, £1,500; but that is no use for the purposes of an income-tax return. Now the women who are leading the suffragist movement at present not only very strongly resent the clauses in the Income Tax Acts by which the income of a married woman living with her husband is regarded as his income (a resentment which, on quite other grounds, he usually heartily shares), but they object to any compulsory disclosure to a husband of a wife's income unless it involves a reciprocal disclosure to her of his income.

"Now comes the question of what is to happen to husband's in my predicament. Let us suppose that the interpretation of the law can be strained to the point of inducing the Courts to enjoin me to make the required disclosure. I am unable to obey the injunction, because no man can tell what he does not know. I go to my wife and tell her that I shall be put in prison if she does not tell me her income. She replies that many women have gone to prison for the cause, and that it is time that the men should take their turn. Am I to languish in jail, to the delight of the whole suffragist movement, because I cannot perform impossibilities?

"I suggest that Mr. Lloyd George had better cut the Gordian knot by hurrying through a short Act making married couples independent of one another in their liability to super-taxation.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Devanha," July 8.

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Devanha," with the Overland mails of the 24th June, will arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aurus, Mr J	Sampson, Mr E D
Davison Mrs and ayah	Sellis, Mr E
Miles, R M L I Lt W G H	Schumacher, Mrs, infant
Roberts, R N, Lt A M	and child
Rogers, Lt H H	Wodehouse, Mr A
Roe, Asst Paymaster W B	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bull, Mr H M	Marrison, Mr
Caddell, Capt E W	Mitchell, Mr E A
Clarke, Mr J D	Moodie, Mr A
Coney, Mr G F	Macintyre, Mr D
Fisher, Col J	Powell, Mr J G
Frisby, Mr J	Redfirn, Capt C C
Graham, Mr F	Roy, Mr S K
Ghosh, Mr A K	Rogefrn, Mrs
Jones, Mr	Sherman, Mr H M
Jones, Mr R L	Stone, Mr J
Littlehailes, Mr	Smith, Lt A D
Lloyd, Capt R E	Skinner, Mr J S
Morgan, Capt J H W	Tipple, Mr E F
Marsh, Lt H F	Verriares, Mr A E
Mellis, Brig Gen C J	Woods, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Arthur, Sir A	Heberlin, Mr H
Bignell, Capt B H	Mulloy, Capt E M
Hambro, Major	Nelson, Sir R

FOR KARACHI.

Ansari, Mr M P	Getley, Mr. Mrs, infant and
Davidson, Mr, Mrs, infant, Miss and Master D H	3 boys

Advice about Home Baking.

If your baking is not always quite successful—if you find it takes too long—try the certain and quick method of home baking with

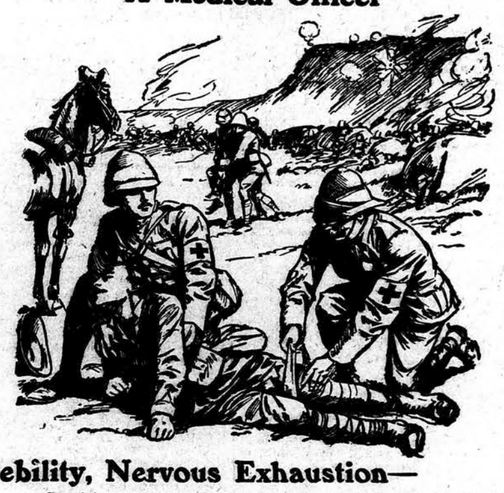
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

The "Paisley Flour" way is—to eight parts of ordinary flour add one part of "Paisley Flour," then follow with the other ingredients as usual.

Made by Brown & Polson. Recipes with every tin.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders*. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force*. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL

TO THE GOOD QUALITIES, OF THE THREE-RIBBED ALL RUBBER.

TRADE MARK.

Continental Non-Skids:—

(MODEL 1910.)

"BEST THING ON WHEELS."

Windsor, 1st January, 1910.

Messrs. THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER Co., 102-108, Clerkenwell Road, E. C.

DEAR SIRS,

Will you kindly send me your latest price list. I would especially like to have the price of your three-ribbed tyres, which I have been using lately with considerable success. As you know, I use "CONTINENTALS" to a great extent on my cars, and I have had every reason to be satisfied with them during the many thousands of miles which I have travelled both here and on the Continent. I may add that I consider the three-ribbed pattern tyre a very effective non-skid, for I have never had a slip when using this.

Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you for your ever prompt attention to all my requests. It is a great comfort to feel sure that a tyre will appear by the very next train after it has been telephoned for. I must also thank you for the very valuable information collected for me on the subject of æroplanes.

Yours faithfully,

(Baroness) S. E. CAMPBELL VON LAURENTZ.

Lisis Free on Request.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
— AND —
VINEGARS

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LOW PRICES.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES
CLAYTON SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS: "UNCONSUMED, LONDON."

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co.
22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PERRINS & Co., Agents in Bombay: DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichery.

BENGER'S

One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

BENGER'S FOOD IS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

J. C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, & Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.
EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21	0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32	10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls	17	12 6
All Gold	13	13 0

The Largest Stock — of — Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement send by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings ..... only £2 15 0.

WEDDING OF MISS BEAUFORT AND CAPTAIN CRAIG, R.N.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The wedding of Captain Craig, R. N., Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, and Miss Beaufort, only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Beaufort, formerly of Bombay and Madras, took place at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, on 22nd of June. Four bridesmaids and four boymen attended the bride, besides Master Harry Craig, nephew of the bridegroom, who did his duty valiantly as train bearer in the uniform of a first class petty officer of the Navy. The bride was dressed in ivory satin, the bodice veiled in ninon de tulle and trimmed with valuable old Mechlin lace. A tulle veil fell over a wreath of orange blossom, myrtle and white heather. She wore a pretty diamond, pearl and enamel pendant, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white roses. The four bride-maids, attired in soft white cellienne dresses, relieved with gold embroidery with white hats, trimmed in a cunning combination of tulle and gold underlying the lighter fabric, and wearing brooches, the gift of the bridegroom, were Miss Forrest, Miss Lily Mansel, Miss Helen Fox and Miss Vera Innes (the last three, cousins of the bride). Four best men accompanied the brides-maids, Commanders B. H. Smith, R. N. and V. B. Molteno, R.N., Sir Malcolm Macgregor, of Macgregor, Bart, and Captain H. Jarrett. Mr. Beaufort gave his daughter away. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. M. Craig, brother of the bridegroom and Canon Pennefather. As the bridal party entered the church, the choir intoned the Processional Hymn, "Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us," and before the exhortation when the bride and bridegroom had given the pledge that made them man and wife, the favorite hymn, "O Perfect Love" was given. When all was over and the register being signed, Hymn 679 "O Father, all creating," was sung and then the happy pair walked smiling down the church and were motored away to 11 Courtfield Road, the residence of Colonel Jarrett, C.I.E. and Mrs. Jarrett, where a reception was held. Though the wedding was a quiet one, in recognition of the mourning still general, and civilian dress was worn by the members of both services present, the Navy mustered strong, and a large number of friends assembled at St. Mary Abbot's among them many well-known Bombayites were to be seen, Mrs. Basil Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Rivett Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. and Miss F. A. Owen, Mrs. and Miss Crawley Boevey, Mrs. Hassey, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Wyer, Mr. Ker, Mrs. McNaghten, Mr. McNaghten, Mrs. Rickards, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Innes, grandmother of the bride, widow of the Hon. Mr. Innes, for many years Judge of the Madras High Court, Mrs. Pelly, Mrs. E. M. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Lydell Simpson, Mrs. Walter Lang, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. and Miss W. Mackenzie, Mrs. Proctor and many others. The presents to bride and groom numbered over 300, His Majesty the King sent his own photograph as a wedding gift to Captain Craig, the officers of the Naval Ordnance Department presented a silver coffee service and the Captain at the Admiralty a silver salver. Captain and Mrs. Craig departed in the afternoon for Ireland, where the honeymoon will be spent in Donegal.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

Unnecessary Secrecy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

At a recent meeting of the Bomby Baroda Railway, London, reference was made to the new contract the Company is making with the Secretary of State. The shareholders then asked, whether the terms were anything like those sanctioned by the Secretary of State in connection with the South Indian Railway. It is strange that the public at home should be fully aware of the terms of new contracts with the Indian Railway Companies, while India is left without any information whatever. Considering how India is financially interested in such contracts, as well as the effects they may have on railway developments, the "Pioneer" suggests that the Government of India should lose no time in making public the terms of the new South Indian Railway contract, which apparently must be of a most favourable character. If the terms are not made public in the ordinary way, possibly a question asked at the next Council meeting, might succeed in eliciting the necessary information.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Sanction has been accorded to a survey being made for a 5ft. 6in guage line from Saiyan, a station on the Indian Midland Section of the G. I. P. Railway, to Tentpur, a distance of about 32 miles. The survey will be known as the Saiyan Tantpur Light Railway.

The Sutlej Valley Railway was opened for public traffic on the 6th July, 1910.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate for the construction of additional quarters for the European staff of the Locomotive Department of the E. I. Railway, at Cawnpore and Ghaziabad Stations.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate for the provision of two 35 ton steam travelling accident cranes, required on the G. I. P. Railway, together with guard trucks.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate of the cost of renewing 15 miles of 75 lbs. steel rails on wooden sleepers, with 80 lbs. steel rails and cast iron pot sleepers, on the North-East line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. W. V. Butcher, Asst. Engineer, is transferred from the N.-W. Railway, to the Lower Ganges Bridge project.

Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Secretary, Railway Board, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 14th July 1910, and Mr. F. A. Hadow, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavangar-Gondal Junagad Porbander Railway, is appointed to officiate in his place.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From June 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col J J Cronin, I A, B	Mr C Lynch, B
Lieut Col W G R Cordne, R E, B	Mr Bughbir Singh, B
Lieut Col R H Castor, I M S, B	Mr H G Richards, K C, B
Lieut Col J Chaytor-White, I M S, B	Mr E Thompson, B
Major J M Crawford, I M S B	Mr M H A Webster, B
Major H A J Gidney, I M S, B	Nursing Sister Garstang, B
Major C E Williams, I M S, B	Mr E F B L Guppy, M Cov
Capt R W Macdonald, I A, B	Mr C L Bidie, M
Capt N S Wells, I M S, B	Mr F St J Gebbie, Bo
Capt R H Phillimore, B	Mr A C J Bailey, Bo
Lieut W A S Grey, B	Mr A D Wilkins, Bo
Mr F S Hamilton, B Cov	Major-Gen C H Powell
Mr N N Prenter, B Cov	Major A N Fleming, I M S
Mr F G Rowland, B Cov	Major C H G Moore, S T C
Mr A B Rigg, B B Cov	Major A H T Rouse, 61 Prs
Mr O W C G Hindley, B	Major R W A Denne, 79 Carn Inf
Mr F Andersen, B	Capt J H McCudden, 127 Bel
Mr C B F Bion, B	Capt J G Greig, 121 Prs
Mr E W Hill, B	Capt H L Murrow, R G A
Mr A A Campbell, B	Lieut F A L de Grucby, 95 R Inf
Mr S F Hopwood, B	Lieut P D C Eliot, 14 Lrs
Mr W R Hend., B	Lieut S'van B Laing, 76 Punj
Mr W D Woollam, B	Lieut A H M Wilsen, 12 Cav
Mr T F Tebbutt, B	Lieut E J Headlam, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J N MacLeod, I M S, B, 2 mo 4 days	Mr C R F Bion, B 1 day
Mr P C Penn-Gaskell, B, 4 mo M C	Mir Sultan Muhiuddin Sahib Bahadur, M, 9 mo
Mr A T Stuart, B, 4 mo M C	Mr A C J Bailey, Bo 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C Goodall, B	Lieut A H M Wilson, Adjt Bodyguard of H E Govr of Bombay
Mr B Hamilton, B	
Lieut G N Buckland, R A	

THE WATER TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers are no doubt aware of the uproar in the city about the arbitrary change, in very many cases, from charging water tax on the meter measurement rather than on valuation of property. The subject was before the Corporation this week, but on the Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, mentioning that he was prepared to go into the whole question much discussion was felt to be unnecessary.

It might be of use, I think, to see the real situation in the matter. The change mentioned is made avowedly under section 149 (a), which, shortly quoted for our present purpose, says, "the Commissioner may, instead of levying the water tax on valuation of a property, charge for the water by measurement at such rate as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Standing Committee." From this it is quite clear that the Commissioner can make a change in the matter of water charges from "on valuation" to "by measurement," and it is also as clear that he cannot make a "vice versa" change, that is, from "by measurement" to "on valuation." Of the very many irregularities as to the interpretation of several sections of the Act this is one existing so far, and the Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, may be depended upon as being able to put right what appears to be a wrong practice so far prevailing. The object of the Section is to provide a remedy in the hands of the Commissioner to prevent waste of water by levying money for all such wastes by charging on found wasting water, or is found to have use of a much larger quantity of it than the quantity he actually pays for, then the Commissioner, under this section, may charge him by measurement and make him pay for the quantity wasted or used excessively.

There is the provision in the Act that these should be no profits to be made by the Municipality in the matter of the water tax. In view of this provision it is difficult to see how a man should be charged more than for the actual quantity used by him as measured by a meter. If the amount of water tax charged on valuation basis is generally larger than that on measurement basis—and it is found that it is so—it means that the difference between the two amounts is profit made out of the water tax. Pouncing upon water tax on valuation instead of charging it by measurement and thus trying to increase revenue is obviously undesirable. Those that are made to pay water tax on valuation have to pay inadequately more, whereas those that pay by measurement pay inadequately less. Because a larger revenue is derived on account of excessive amounts got from water tax on valuation, therefore a lower rate is possible, and lower rate is fixed, for water tax by measurement. This is unfair to the one and unfairly beneficial to the other.

But the whole question is not, I think, as easy as might at first sight be supposed. People finding that payment for water by measurement is less than that on valuation would all require meters. Then the question which is worth serious consideration arises whether it would be easy to supply meters to them all, to take regular readings from them all every month or every quarter, calculate the charges for each case, make out a bill for each, keep the meters in a satisfactory working order, etc., etc. And, perhaps, the greatest difficulty both to the public and the Municipality would be about the inaccuracy of the registering by the meters. It is said that they often go wrong, registering a little quantity, though a large quantity passed through them, and registering too excessive quantity though very little quantity passed through them.

Looking to the other side of the case if meters are generally done away with, except in those cases in which the amount of the value of water consumed is larger than the amount of water tax on valuation, there is the fear, as so often expressed by our Health Officers that people would grow careless and would waste much water (though that fear is, I think, proved in a measure to be unfounded) with the consequence that the level of the subsoil water would rise and affect the general health of the City.

These and such other difficulties, however, in the matter of treating the ratepayers fairly and justly, will, we may trust, be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned at the hands of the Commissioner Mr. Cadell, Mr. Hall, the Executive Engineer, and Mr. Bhada, the Water Engineer.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

Bombay, 7 July.

CROPS IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India :—

Heavy rain during the week in parts of Broach, Surat, Konkan, West Khandesa, Nasik, Satara Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi, and Kolhapur; good in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Palanpur, and Cutch; moderate in parts of Karachi Sukkur, Hydrabad East Khandesh, Dharwar; slight in parts of Lrrkana Upper Sind Frontier Thar and Parkar Sholapur and Bijapur Rainfall has been beneficial and generally sufficient, but more is needed in parts of Karachi, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum. A break is needed parts Broach, Surat, West Khandesh. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues parts Sind, Broach. Kanara, West Khandesh, Belgaum. Kharif sowing generally progressing, but retarded parts Kanara, Deccan, Dharwar owing to excessive rain. Transplantation commenced parts Sind, Kaira, Surat, Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Savantvadi. Fodder-supply adequate except parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Karnatak. Irrigation water adequate except parts Poona, Bijapur, Dharwar. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices generally stationary, Quantity purchasable Sind 24 to 40, Gujarat 10 to 26, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 11 to 32 Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent, less than normal.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th July 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	7	6	3	4	42
Teheran	8	12	35	1	49
Suez	8	1	45 p.m.	0	54

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Lucknow line heavy leakage messages north are subject to delay. (29-6-10).

Bhamo route to China restored, China reports line working badly (8-7-10).

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa restored (8-7-10).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassorah 8-7-10).

PRESENTATION OF MISS ELLABY'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

An interesting little ceremony took place at the New Hospital for Women in London on June 20 when the portrait of Miss Ellaby, M.D., the fine work of Mrs. Basil Mortimeau, bought by subscribers to a fund for the perpetuation of Miss Ellaby's memory, was presented to the Hospital of which she had been for 16 years first Ophthalmic Surgeon. Sir Frederick Lely, K.C.S.I., who, interpreted the wishes of the assembled friends, said it was hardly necessary to say much of what all who had known Miss Ellaby felt, but he was glad to bear witness to the versatile talents, the strenuous courage, the industry and brave spirit by which she had not only won her way through the difficulties that surrounded the gate—a strait gate for women in those days—to the noble profession of medicine but had taken her medical degree with eclat. These qualities had gained her a lasting place in the memory of her friends at home, and in Paris where Miss Ellaby had continued her studies with distinction, she had made lifelong friends among distinguished members of the profession many of whom regretted their inability to be present that day. Sir Frederick Lely spoke of the need for a new history of modern times that should deal with the share English influence had taken in modifying the world. High in that record should be written the beneficent change the lady doctor had wrought in the East. In India, though caste feeling is strong, there is little real understanding of the brotherhood of man. Woman's life was held of little value there. In past times she was burnt on her husband's funeral pyre to save all trouble and expense. The health of the wife or daughter in any class was held in little consequence. But since the opening of the Cama Hospital in Bombay, the unchanging East has changed, the Indian woman is attended to is a way undreamt before, and her right to consideration recognised there has extended to all parts of India. The lady doctor in the person of such women as Mrs. Pechey Phipson and Miss Ellaby may henceforth rank among the Empire Builders.

Mr. Pollock, Chairman of Committees of the New Hospital, in accepting the portrait on the part of the hospital, bore ample tribute to the ability and assiduous devotion of Miss Ellaby to her work as First Ophthalmic Surgeon there for 16 years, during which period the attendances of out patients had increased from a few in 1890 to an average of 2,860 in the later years, an unmistakable proof of the confidence placed in Miss Ellaby's skill. He knew that her portrait hanging on the walls of the Hospital would act as an incentive to the students of future generations to imitate the devotion to duty and the skilful care of the suffering which had inspired Miss Ellaby all her life. He acknowledged with thanks a cheque representing the surplus left after the purchase of the portrait, as the nucleus of a sum to be spent for the relief of poor ophthalmic patients, a purpose that would have recommended itself to the original of the portrait.

It was intimated by Mrs. Wadsworth that this fund would remain open for some time in the hope of additions that should enable its promoters to make it more effective for the purpose to which it would be devoted. Among Miss Ellaby's friends assembled at the Hospital were Sir Frederick and Lady Lely, Mrs. and Miss Warren, Miss Powell, Mrs. Basil Martineau, Miss Beales, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. McClelland, Miss G.J. Hill, Miss C. Hill, Mrs. Cuthbertson, Mrs. Phillips, the Misses Eve, Miss Lee, the Misses Ellaby, Miss Bashe, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mr. H. Spencer Scott, Mr. Stephen Wadsworth, Miss Webb, Mrs. Maurice Hill, and Miss Jones. Many others were unavoidably prevented from attending.

Mrs. Maurice Hill read letters from French friends sympathising with the object of the meeting, notably from Mr. and Madame Gabriel Monod of Paris who regretted their inability to be present. The visitors were then shown over the New Hospital which is entirely devoted to medical treatment of women, is manned solely by women doctors and surgeons and is a model of what organisation by the gentler sex can accomplish without help from what many still consider the stronger division of the human race.

"THE SCOURGE OF INDIA."

HOW TO OVERCOME THE RAVAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.

"A Golden Statue should be erected to the discoverer of a means of banishing Malaria from India."

In those striking words, a short time ago, a distinguished man once again drew attention to a subject whose importance, as every resident in India is only two well aware, it is impossible to exaggerate.

Great as are the strides preventive medicine makes every year, so long a time must necessarily elapse before Malaria can be banished from the land that it is destined to affect untold millions of His Majesty's subjects with its acute rigors, and its pernicious after effects for many years to come, and to cause fatalities likewise reaching millions every year.

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to a parasite which feeds on the Haemoglobin or active substance of the red blood corpuscles, destroying it and them until the blood becomes poor, and the patient suffers from Anæmia. Unless this destruction is checked, the condition degenerates into what is called Cachexia, an impairment of the vitality of tissues of the nervous, muscular, mental circulatory, digestive, respiratory and other systems of the body. For this reason, the patient suffers from a long list of nervous, mental and physical symptoms, like loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, lassitude and ever-increasing weakness.

Happily, all these depressing conditions can be banished by the use of Sanatogen, which is as potent a remedy for them as quinine is in combating the rigors produced by the early attacks of the Malaria parasite.

Sanatogen is a chemical combination of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk proteid, the great body-building element of milk. Thus combined, they form a substance which is readily soluble in water, and so easily assimilated that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. To its remarkable power in Malaria, tribute has been paid by a large number of physicians with a wide experience of the ravages of this scourge of India.

One of the leading physicians in the whole of the United Provinces says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentry, and other exhausting [diseases.] In no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of its value."

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstituting the blood is shown by the following case selected from hundreds which have been reported in the medical press:—A woman suffering from Anæmia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only 3,800,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, with 48 per cent. of hæmoglobin. She was given Sanatogen, and in a fortnight her red corpuscles had increased to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre, the hæmoglobin had risen to 52 per cent., the sweating had stopped, she was able to leave her bed and developed so much energy that she returned home and resumed her domestic duties without any difficulty.

Sanatogen has as great an action in Dysentery as it has in Malaria, while for the ordinary lassitude and lack of tone incidental to life in India, it is unsurpassed.

His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga states he "has derived great benefit from Sanatogen," which he further characterises as "really a good thing."

The Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, states:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most raying season of the year, June, July, August, in Lahore, and found it a great strengthener."

As a revitalising, energising and reconstitment preparation, Sanatogen's merits have been attested by nine physicians to nine European sovereigns as well as by over twelve thousand other doctors, some of them the most distinguished in the world.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet "Malaria, its causes and Cure" has been written by a physician with a great experience of India. That its teaching may be brought to the help of all and that something may thereby be done to stay the ravages of a disease which last year claimed a million more sufferers than the average, a copy will be sent to all addressing, The Sanatogen Company (of London), Box 226 G. P. O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogan may be obtained direct of all Chemists and Bazaars.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

There were not many spectators on the Cooperage last evening to witness the game between the above teams. The kick-off was delayed about a quarter of an hour owing to the Commercial Gymkhana, who have several players on the injured list, finding it difficult to complete their team, and they eventually started with a rather unrepresentative eleven. Barker kicked off for the Commercial Gymkhana, Parel, immediately taking the ball in their opponents' quarters, and after pressing for few minutes. Hare opened the scoring with shot from close range. The Commercial men took up the running, and two or three good shots were well saved by the Parel goalkeeper. The Parel team pressed the majority of the ramainder of the half, and just nearing the intervals secured a penalty, the ball being shot into the goalkeeper's hands who had no difficulty in clearing; half-time arriving with Parel reading by 1 goal to nil.

On resuming the Commercial Gymkhana kept their opponents on the defensive, but seemed to have no idea of where the goal lay, their attempts at scoring being desorable. In fact the football on both sides was of a very poor description indeed, the miskicks etc. being a source of amusement to the crowd. About ten minutes from time the Commercial Gymkhana had the ball near their opponents' goal, and the Parel left back in trying to clear miskicked, the ball going into his own goal at a good pace, the goalkeeper not having any chance of remedying the error. Nothing further was scored, a very poor exhibition of football ending in a draw. Result:

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA	...	... 1
Parel Gymkhana	...	... 1

Teams:

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA:—Goal: Bennett; backs: Harwood and Wilkie; half backs: Barnardy Johnson and Newman; forwards: Brown, Davis, Barker, Cooke and Calvert.

PAREL GYMKHANA:—Goal: A. N. Other; backs: Patteson and Cotterill; half-backs: Mayor, Muir and Molenaeux; forwards: W. Alcock, Farbisher, Moltham, Hare and S. Alcock.

MOCHIS AND HINDU RESIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the imperative need of elevating the condition of the depressed classes,—I mean God's creatures who have so long been cramped under foot and locked down with the greatest contempt by their Hindu brethren simply because of their degraded condition from a religious standpoint—has been admitted by all enlightened Indians as a sine qua non before they could make any perceptible progress politically, and that,—be it said to the credit of the educated Indians! this problem is already being partially but successfully solved, I think it is permissible to make one or two suggestion for the consideration of the Hindu owners of Challs in the interests of all concerned.

Mrs. Manning still read letters from French friends sympathising with the object of the meeting, notably from Mr. and Madame Gabriel Monod of Paris who regretted their inability to be present. The visitors were then shown over the New Hospital which is entirely devoted to medical treatment of women, is manned solely by women doctors and surgeons and is a model of what organisation by the gentler sex can accomplish without help from what many still consider the stronger division of the human race.

Residing as I do in a Chall belonging to no less a personage than Sir Bhalchandra Krishna I have, during the past five or six years' experienced considerable difficulty to summon a Mochi to one of the upper floors which I occupy, the objection of some of the tenants being that no sooner a Mochi enters the Chall than the whole locality is "polluted": I must confess that before giving publicity to this open letter in the Press, I have given great thought to the matter, and also instituted several enquiries from my compatriots who have been residing in the same Chall for over 20 years in this regard, and I find that the controversy of admitting a "Mochi" to the stair-cases and floors occupied by Hindu residents in Bombay has been raging for a long time past. It would also appear that, about 10 years ago, some party of progressivists residing in the Chall in which I am living, approached the owner on the subject to induce him to set aside such self-imposed and unnamable restrictions of some of the tenants, but the owner at the time, with a view to bring about a reconciliation and not to injure the feelings of the orthodox party, promised to provide a separate stair-case from behind, quite distinct from, and independent of, the stairs intended for the residents, exclusively for the use of the lower classes such as Mochis, Bhangis and others, but so far nothing further has been done in the matter.

My object in writing this open letter in the Press is, not with a view to solicit the Hindu house owners to provide separate stair-cases, as was kindly propounded in the above instance, at such great unnecessary expense, but to point out the utter futility of such a procedure at the present juncture. Times and conditions have considerably changed, much water has flown down the Ganges since then, and it is my humble opinion, with which all right-thinking men will doubtless agree, that, with the multifarious reforms that have been, and are still being introduced, in all departments of human activity, social, political, educational and industrial,—may even in the matter of the elevation of the depressed classes, though rather late in the day, like those under reference, with all of which Sir Balchandra and many other prominent Hindus who own challs rightly indentify themselves,—that it is a great slur to meet the unscrupulous and unreasonable few Hindu residents, who only from a microscopic minority, to disallow the "poor and pitiable" Mochi to ascend the stair-cases and floors, on the pecuniary loss of the Mochi on the one hand and on the other, to the extreme inconvenience in the rainy season of the majority of the advanced section of the Hindu tenants. It must not be construed that the complaint I put forward is a solitary one, confined only to the chall in which I am living, but is universal.

As most of the Hindus who own challs have kindly manifested their sympathy for, and patronage to, the depressed classes Mission by subscriptions and donations, as earnest upholders of the rights of the Degraded Classes, as staunch advocates of the amelioration of the Depressed Classes, I humbly pray, through the medium of your esteemed columns, both in the interests of the tenants and that of the lower classes who are now held in subjection, that all such Hindu owners of challs who have most rightly identified themselves with the cause of the Depressed Classes movement, should remove the difficulty experienced by most of the tenants and Mochis alike. This would doubtless go a long way to prove the practical demonstrability of the elevation of the condition of the Mochis and others, and, as a reform coming from within, will be hailed with infinite satisfaction by one and all. It is a well known fact that India has had much of talk and less of action, and, as a grain of practice is better than a volume of preaching, it is certainly high time that we should endeavour in the first instance to introduce some reforms of a substantial and tangible character in our own household instead of a lot of unnecessary preaching.

Even on religios grounds, it is impossible to conceive what objections can be advanced against allowing the Mochis to ascend the stair-cases, when a respectable (?) dealer in boots and shoes and jodas comes and makes his transactions at the very door of almost every Hindu resident in a chall who is in need of foot-ware from the ground floor to the topmost floor, when the presence of the "Bhangi" or scavanger can be tolerated when he removes and carries away the filth by the same path that is intended for the residents, when a filthy Mahommedan hawker daily visits the challs to purchase old rubbish, bare-footed, after moving and traversing in most insantary and unhealthy quarters contaminated with diseases of every description, nay, when even the very domestic servant or "Ghatti" as he is called, does all his household menial duties of washing clothes, cleaning utensils, etc, immediately after sweeping when one and all these unavoidable necessities could be calmly and blindly tolerated, it is beyond my comprehension why the poor "Mochi" should not be allowed to enter the stair-cases and floors.

After the foregoing observations, is it in vain to expect that Sir Balchandra, who, as stated above, is one of the ardent and staunch advocates of the depressed classes, will not take some practical action at an early date to remove the difficulty complained of, and that his worthy and noble example will soon be followed by his fother Hindu brethren who own challs in this City?—Yours, etc.,

A HINDU RESIDENT.

Grant Road, July 7.

THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Problems of Native Churches.

With the keenest interest the International Conference has discussed during mail week such subjects as the Constitution of the Native Churches, the Right Way of Dealing with their Growing Spirit of Independence, the Specialized Training and Support of different kinds of Missionaries, the Need of Vigilance in the exercise of Church Discipline, the Influence of Christian Character on Christian Society, and the means of developing that character.

The second Commission's report was issued without its conclusions. On Thursday the seal of secrecy was removed. The new Chapter cordially accepts the language of the last Lambeth Conference on the seperated Christian communions and the Church of the future which is to be adorned with all the precious things both theirs and ours." Without ignoring the weighty matters dividing Western Christianity, the Commission suggests that missionaries should encourage the growing spirit evident especially in India and China, of "closer union within larger denominational lines."

The very "live" topic of the Non-Christian Religous—what good points may be admitted to exist in them and how by their means attentions and at any rate, a beginning of assent of Christianity may be secured from non-Christians—occupied the Conference on Saturday and led to the expression of considerably varying opinions, though not to any controversy. The whole atmosphere of the Conference, it may be said, is so saturated with a spirit of sympathy and resolute mutual understanding that the controversial spirit if it appeared, would probably be smothered under a general sense of its incongruity.

The meetings, far from slackening for the week-end, grew in number. True, there were no Sunday discussions; but in addition to 190 sermons from delegates in Edinburgh churches there were afternoon and evening meetings for men only in the Synod Hall, with the Archbishop of York and the Master of Polwoth presiding.

A little nervousness has been felt in certain quarters lest anything should be done by the Conference to give an impression that the participating Churches were compromising their distinctive principles—some persons fearing, indeed, that the mere act of conferring was an act of compromise. The remark has actually been made that any attempt to pass a resolution in favour of further co-operation would "split the Conference." It is rather a relief, therefore, to find that the business committee, including strong Anglicans like Bishop Montgomery, have with robust common sense and disregard of bogies unanimously approved a resolution to be submitted by the eighth Commission for the formation of a "continuation committee," international and representative in character to carry out on the lines of the Conference itself the following duties:—(1) To maintain in prominence the idea of the Conference as a means of co-ordinating missionary work, laying sound lines for future development, and generating and claiming by corporate action fresh stores of spiritual force for the evangelization of the world; (2) to initiate any further investigations, or any formulation of the results of investigations, which may remain after the Conference is over; (3) to consider when a further Conference is desirable; (4) to devise plans for maintaining the intercourse which the Conference has stimulated between bodies of workers, e.g., by literature or correspondence; (5) to assist the home boards in any steps they may take (in accordance with the recommendation of more than one Commission) towards closer mutual counsel and practical co-operation; (6) to confer with the societies and boards as to the best method of working towards the information of such a permanent International Missionary Committee as is suggested by the Commissions of the Conference and by various missionary bodies apart from the Conference; (7) and to take such steps as may seem desirable to carry out any practical suggestions made in the reports of the Commissions.

GOVERNMENTS AND MISSIONS.

The report of Commission IV. on Governments and missions gave rise to a very interesting debate in the Assembly Hall on Monday. The Hon. Seth Low, vice-chairman of the Commission, presented its report.

He commended the extreme candour of its British members in dealing with Egypt and the Sudan. As to indemnities for the destruction of life or property, their acceptance might be advisable in India, but not in China. In China it was rarely, if ever, wise for missionaries to appeal to rights of extra-territoriality; in Turkey it was preferred that complaints should come through Consuls. There was a large mutual helpfulness between missions and Governments in many countries, and the good understanding was increasing.

Lord Reay said that the Indian Government's neutrality was perfectly compatible with its members' Christian profession and such profession strengthened instead of weakening the Government's influence.

Mr. Arthur Jays (Church Missionary Society) complained that in Northern Nigeria the British Government was not even neutral. It was obvious to both Christian and pagan that the Government had no use for them only for Mahomedans though if hostile Mahomedans now possessing arms invaded British territory their coreligionists would join them and only the pagans and Christians would remain loyal.

Bishop Brent of the Philippines (American Episcopal Church) vindicated the sincerity of the British as well as the Chinese Governments in the opium question. One phase of the question demanded drastic and immendiate act for; morphia and cocaine must come under Government contol throughout the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. Low, closing the morning's debate, said it should not create an impression that the British Government was lukewarm or unfriendly to missions as a whole. The American Boards working in British territory declared that they had no complaint.

The Bishop of Southwark, speaking at the Synod Hall at night on the unity of the woman race in Christ, said that, speaking broadly the west had repeated Israel's mistake, keeping enjoying Christianity with little thought of trusteeship. Britain which had gained most from the Gospel in liberty and in a virile moral, had acquired great territories with no feeling of responsibility to them for the Gospel.

Dr Brown, Secretary of the American Presbyterian Mission board, vigorously criticized the white men's provincial narrowness offensive attitude of superiority, and frequent brutalist to other races even some missionaries while immensely juster to these races had still to get rid of a certain condescension in dealing with native Christian fellow-workers. The anti-foreign feeling among the proud and sensitive civilised Chinese was growing. Many non-Christian races were still far down but even their differences from ourselves were superficial while the resemblance were fundamental. We were sending them the Gospel not becas they were our inferiors but because they were our brothers.

A most refreshing frankness characterized the speeches in Tuesday's anxiously awaited debate on unity and co-operation. Opinions which commonly provoke fierce storms caused scarcely a perceptible ripple, and led up to an absolutely unanimous resolution.

Sir Andrew Fraser formally moved the resolution, which instructs the business committee to nominate a continuation committee, which will devise plans for maintaining intercourse between different bodies of missionary worker a maintain in prominance the idea of the conference as a means of co-ordinating missionary work and laying sound lines for future development, assist the variouf organization in any steps they may take towarfr closer counsel and practical co-operation, and confer with those organizations as to the best method of forming a permanent international missionary committee. The resolution explicitly states that the lines of the conference on which the committee is to work are "intendenominational and do not involve the idea of organic and ecclesiastical union.

The resolution was carried without a dissentient voice amid great cheering which was followed by the singing of the Doxology.

The grave and pointedly personal question of missionaries' training, of their comparative failure because they have been handicapped by inadequate preparation, kept the interest of the discussion up to a high level on Wednesday.

The subject of co-operation and the promotion of unity was further discussed that morning in the Synod Hall, Sir Andrew Fraser presiding.

CORAL ISLAND.

A New Explanation.

A book has appeared that is remarkable both for its human and scientific interest, fresh with the magic and mystery of the sea and that Southern Main which Stevenson loved. It is called "Coral and Atolls," and its author is Mr. Frederick Wood-Jones. It is the record of a stay of fifteen months in the Cocos-Keeling. Atoll, used to the best purpose, and told in a fashion that Stevenson himself might have envied for its directness, its haunting suggestion of beauty, and its spirit of romance.

The Cocos Atoll—the latter word means a ring-shaped island or series of islets of coral enclosing a lagoon—has a singular history and importance. It lies far from the track of civilised man, in the swirling seas of the Southern Indian Ocean, seven hundred miles south-west of Java. It is under British protection. Here it was that Darwin studied the formation of coral reefs more than seventy years ago and evolved a theory of their origin which Mr. Wood-Jones has now demolished.

Here it is that a Scottish family has held sway for three generations, ruling after the masterful fashion of Attwater in "The Ebbtide," but with more of human kindness. The first of the dynasty, John Clunies Ross, made the island his home in 1827, and was there in Darwin's day. The second of the house, his son, took up the rule in 1854, and was succeeded by his son, George Clunies Ross, the present ruler, at the age of thirty, in 1871—a man pre-eminent in courage, capacity, and tenderness. His island home is a veritable Utopia.

Coined money is still unknown, for the parchment notes of George Ross are the sole medium of exchange; crime hardly exists, and without police or military perfect order prevails.

MR. WOOD-JONES'S INVESTIGATIONS.

And now to this romantic ruler and this enchanted land—where the rats climb trees and nibble the cocoa-nuts, where the giant land crab scuttles to and fro brandishing claws of such formidable character that it can "nip through wire netting as easily as can a man with cutting pliers, can tear up tin with ease, and break with its great pincers the wooden bars of a cage that would serve to imprison a large wild animal"—enter a young doctor of brilliant attainments in the person of Mr. Wood-Jones.

As the result of some happy impulse or the large instinct of adventure, he quitted work in London to act as medical officer to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company who maintain a handful of men engaged in operating the ocean cable from Australia to Africa on the shores of the most northern of the Keeling Islets. And as his medical duties left him leisure, with the patient devotion of the scientific man he applied his energy to the study of the atoll.

I examined, he says, every portion of the atoll, became familiar with its living creatures, and made every endeavour to appreciate the life-processes of those most misunderstood of architects—the reef-building corals. Most of my days were passed in wading about the barrier flats, sailing or paddling a boat in the lagoon, or making excursions to the other islands of the atoll,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For a number of years past, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have urged upon the Board of Trade the serious hardship imposed upon Captains and Officers of Merchant vessels who are liable to be compelled to throw up their positions in order to give evidence at Board of Trade Inquiries into shipping casualties on the ground that their evidence may prove material, even though, they may not be implicated in any way. The result has been that Masters and Officers have lost their positions, with possibly, very little chance of regaining them for some considerable time. The Guild in representing this grievance felt that it was one which the Board of Trade should, in justice to those concerned, take some steps to remedy. As the result of further correspondence the Guild are informed by the Board that a scheme has been placed before them whereby Officers of merchant vessels may insure against loss to which they may be put by detention for the purpose of giving evidence at Wreck Inquiries and, Local Marine Board investigations.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shutze.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell.....H M S
H M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean....Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr J Marmok.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marmok.....R I M S
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Steer
R I M S Pelorus...Comdr Taylor ..... R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 8.

Rome	1899	Barrand ...Shaw,.Wallace & Co	
Clematis	2368	Robinson ...Andrew Ziegl & Co	
Cowrie	3158	Falla .....W & A Graham & Co	
Den of Rothven	3110	Thomson ...Killick Nixon & Co	
Devanha	4781	Powell .....P & O S N & Co	
Folmuna	2546	Eyken.....	
Graham	2447	Thompson...W & A Graham & Co	
Glenlyon	2654	Anderson.....M M & Co	
Harpenden	2302	Cromack ...Andrew...Yuel & Co	
Ichia	2481	Belsito..... F B S N & Co	
Linga	951	Cutbush .....M M & Co	
Ragna	772	Maude.....M M & Co	
Rajmi	2522	Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji	
Nowshera	1961	Rose.....M M & Co	
Orissa	3525	Kedslie .....M M & Co	
Rahmania	1872	Coats .....B & P S N & Co	
Shah Jehan	2566	Born .....B & H S N & Co	
Saifi	502	Willoughley..B & H S N & Co	
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite..W & A Graham & Co	
Strathairly	2783	MacMahon ...W & A G & Co	
Vadala	2164	Maud .....M M & Co	
Gerd		Anderson ...F F Campbell & Co	
Lowther Range	2408	Mathews .....P & O S N & Co	
Kalibia	3149	Stewart ...W & A Graham & Co	
Zanoni	2476	Driner .....T Morrison & Co	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ismaila	3381	Favre	N F	12 7	M M & Co
B Colombo Maru	2319	Combes	Kobe	14 7	N Y Kaisha
C&R Nairang	2862	Crebbin	Calcutta	9 7	T Morrison & Co
F Himalaia	3152	Scopinich	Hamburg	9 7	T Morrison & Co
G Hoosinee	944	Hughes	Zanzibar	11 7	B & P S N Co
H Naseri	611	Lemare	P Gulf	16 7	B & P S N & Co
K Sandsend	2480	Clark	Middlesborough	9 7	W & A Graham & Co
M Salsette	2391	Lewallin	Aden	9 7	P & O S N & Co
N Strathdon	2840	Mason	Garston	15 7	W & A Graham & Co
O Dunrobin	2319	Parlett	Dunkirk	16 7	W & A Graham & Co
P Sparta	1728	Tutt	Hamburg	9 7	W & A Graham & Co
Q Badiant	1845	Smart	Philadelphia	9 7	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	19 7	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Baldnino	2684	Bocchi	Genoa	15 7	Florio & Rubattino S N Co
4 Markgraf	2325	Timm	Zanzibar	9 7	A Strandlis & Co
5 Magdala	3133	Limond	Rotterdam	9 7	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Saudon Hall	3293	Haddy	Karachi	9 7	K Nixon & Co
7 Oceana	3155	Ryder	Antwerp	16 7	J Mackintosh & Co
8 Ockenfels	3542	Denker	Hamburg	13 7	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Chybasa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	11-7	M M & Co
12&13 Arabia	4193	Palmer	London	16 7	P & O S N & Co
16 Goalpara	1359	Owen	Busreh	11 7	M M & Co

Offside Q

Trieste	3203	Nitsche	Trieste	N F	A L S N & Co

M W D D

Upada	3382	Wilsher	Rangoon	12 7	M M & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Hoosain	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	8 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	M'Goa	9 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Karachi	12 7	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Vadala s	Maud	Maulmein June6
	Caledonien s	Lofout	Nowmea May 27
	Ichia s	Belsito	Hongkong June14
	Devanha s	Powell	Aden July 3
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite	Calcutta June 24

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Fakhri s	Revill	Mauritius
	Caledonien s	Lafont	Marseilles

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday :—

Steamer Magdala, Limond Antwerp.
" Sparta, Tutt Antwerp.
" Sendsand, Clark Port Said.
" Markgraf, Timm Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—Steamer Vadala for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July		
4	Heilas	Negapatam
5	Umfuli	Calcutta
6	Gwalior	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line ss Scindia outward bound passed Suez on the 8th and is expected here on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Natal Line s s Umsinga is due to arrive here on the 11th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day via Lamu.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says :—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down-pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote :—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths. Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobisge plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 9th July, 1910.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW GUINEA.

New Guinea, wherein many high rubber and mining hopes are centred, has turned over a new leaf in many respects, of late years. Law and order are now tolerably well maintained in those parts at least which Government influence reaches. There are still tracts beyond that wholesome control where it is quite certain that tribal wars, raids and massacre go on as before, but the Administrator was able to report, even in 1908, that these areas were rapidly decreasing. In the divisions enjoying settled government they are things of the past. Individual murders do occur from time to time, they may even be of a "peculiarly atrocious and cold-blooded description," but revenge is generally, the motive, with either a suspicion of sorcery, where men are credited with some internal power "as fierce as fire," who can will a death and it is done, or caused by the wild desire to wear the beak of the horn-bill, the insignia of the murderer. This has been for untold ages the badge of bravery in New Guinea and the most stern moralist cannot expect traditional ambition, even when it takes this quaint form, to die out an once. A few murders are also occasionally recorded arising from the sheer and unmitigated love of killing. On the other hand, petty crimes are not many. The more civilised natives on the coast indulge in larceny of a slight kind, such as annexing a little tobacco or a bottle of kerosine. One individual somewhat more enlightened went further and forged a money order. But it is to be hoped that his example has not been much followed. The administrator naively remarked in his report, "it is possible that, with advancing civilisation more serious crimes will come," but he trusts the men he has to do with may prove to be naturally of a law-abiding character. He admits willingly the difficulty of understanding the Papuan point of view and illustrates this with an amusing instance. Two men, tried for the lawless diversion of throwing spears at the police, pleaded guilty and were told they must not do it again. Saddened by the prohibition, they begged to be hanged declaring that the only pleasure they had was throwing spears at the police, and life, deprived of that excitement, was of no value to them. What the effect would be of civilisation on such persons it is not easy to picture. Satan is as busy with idlers in New Guinea as elsewhere. The advent of the white man and his inventions have changed the trend of existence for the Papuan. Formerly men of every age might, at any moment, be called on to fight for the community; now the Pax Britannica ensures peace and with it the prospect of warlike employment disappears. To get food the people had to cultivate the earth as best they could with rude implements and leisure was consequently scant.

Now peace and better tools leave the men with time on their hands; the useless loafer hangs round with the usual consequences. He lives on others and lives well, but makes for unrest and mischief, but to force the people to work would raise the cry of slavery. With the extension of plantations and the opening up of mines, the demand for labour is growing fast. If workers are not forthcoming in one district they are drawn from others, and as local labour, though plentiful, is unreliable, indentured labour becomes a necessity. The New Guinea idle-time is the "dancing season," that shuts off the supply of local labour altogether, so, if work is not to be stopped, men must be brought in from elsewhere until dancing comes to an end. Greed for wealth has not yet seized hold of the Papuan, he sees little fun in signing on for the weary work of sinking shafts in mines and raising copper ore at a wage of £6 per year. He much prefers to plant what potatoes and jams suffice for the needs of his family for that period and enjoy an easy home life amid his village associations meanwhile. And none but miners will blame him for this. There is one calling he succeeds in, he makes an admirable domestic servant and is in great demand in households. The New Guinea native police take kindly to their work. They are happiest when fighting and in encounters require a strong officer to control them. If a patrol is called out those left behind are disappointed and often weep bitterly. They endure hardship and fatigue with a cheerfulness that to the white man appears phenomenal. But good as they are, European officers sometimes expect too much from them, which is not fair. It should be remembered, as a divisional report observes, that the native policeman who, but a short time before, ran wild in a streak of paint reinforced with a string for clothing, cannot change his nature by merely drawing on a jumper and a "sulu". But in a few months under a good sergeant, they develop an amazing measure of steadiness and discipline. The proof is that 200 of these men keep order in a population of many thousand savages without any outside help whatever.

As for the health of New Guinea, the statistics of malarial fever, which has been the great trouble of the country show that it is decreasing in some divisions, while careful medical study has discovered a theory of "periodicity" to account for the increase recorded in other places. Examination of mosquitoes in Samurai by the Government medical officer detected only one anopheles, and that unlucky wight was a stranger indiscreetly imported by an officer who had been away on patrol duty. How or why he contrived to bring this visitor back with him to Samurai is not stated. Beri-beri and lung complaints frequently attack the natives in some places, but much is done to mitigate their severity and find out the conditions that cause them. The opening up of the country which is now being rigorously pursued in view of the policy of planting and mining that has put new life into the British half of Papua entails much engineering and cutting of new roads. This will naturally affect the health of the men employed on the work, for the turning of tropical soil always seems to let loose a multitude of evil bacilli who, when disturbed, pounce on the nearest victims. But medical science has its clear eye on all these possibilities, and will do all it can to effectually patrol the danger zone and diminish the incidence of the fever that many people consider inevitable in the development of newly opened up tracts. Gold mining has gone through many depressing phases in New Guinea. There are now great expectations and considerable capital sunk in new ventures, especially in the great mine, the limits of which have been fortunately defined entirely within the British sphere. Rubber planting has passed out of the experimental stage in Government nurseries and is conducted with energy and large promise of success by individuals or companies who have bought or leased land from Government. Other sources of agricultural wealth lie in the cultivation of sisal hemp, cocoa-nuts, cocoa, coffee, sago, bananas, tobacco, vanilla, cinnamon, sugar-cane, cotton, and many kinds of tropical fruits. Government gives encouragement to the growers of these crops by supplying seed at low rates, and experimenting with them for the benefit of the planters. There are 120 varieties of useful timber in British New Guinea. Of these the most valuable is cedar of which there is a great store still available, although it has been recklessly wasted for many years, being very often cut down and allowed to drift out to sea and lost. Now a royalty of seven shillings and sixpence is imposed on felled cedar while half a crown is the royalty paid on all other kinds of timber. It will be interesting to follow in later reports the progress made by the new industrial spirit that is aroused in Papua.

DISLOYALTY IN INDORE.

GLANCING through last year's administration report for the State of Indore it is unpleasant to find that for the first time the subject of sedition has to be included amongst its pages. Recently, however, signs appeared that the seditious movement had been carried into Indore from Calcutta and Poona New societies sprang into existence, which were joined by young students and office clerks, and their speeches and the exhibition of pictures of persons of the extreme views left no doubt of their object. The Durbar took prompt action, the Minister was at once authorised to take such steps as he deemed fit without reference to the Durbar, and it was publicly notified that strict penalties would be enforced on those who took part in disloyal gatherings. As a consequence one Government servant, and a professor in the Holkar College lost their posts, while two of the College students were expelled. These steps are believed to have had the desired effect, for since then any signs of sedition in the State have not been observable. We are glad to see that Indore, following the traditions of Indian Native States, has dealt with this evil with a firm hand, and we have no doubt that should there unfortunately be any resurgence of disloyalty among the people in the future, similar measures will once more be immediately enforced. Turning to general state affairs it appears that there was a satisfactory season. Both the khariff and rabi harvests yielded better results than in the previous year, and 98 per cent. of the current land revenue, as well as 48 per cent. of arrears and 64 per cent. of tacavi were realised without difficulty. This in spite of the fact that there was an increase in the total demand of over four and a half lakhs or ten per cent., due mainly to new land coming under the plough and increased assessments. The total receipts from all sources were only a little short of 70 lakhs and were thus over sixteen lakhs higher than those of the previous year, the principal increase coming under the head of land revenue. The gross income and expenditure were Rs. 69,36,981, and Rs. 62,47,630 resulting in a net surplus of nearly seven lakhs compared with last year with a deficit of nearly thirty-three lakhs. This is a result which is in the highest degree satisfactory and reflects the greatest credit on the State officers.

CHINESE REFORMERS.

IN Sin-Kiang, or the New Dominion, whose capital is Urumchi, the Governor Lien Kuei, according to the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, is determined to do what he can to suppress the opium habit throughout his province. Not only is cultivation of the poppy forbidden but it carries a penalty of six months' cangue—a pretty stiff punishment—for the grower, as well as the forfeiture of his land so cultivated. If a man's wife in Sin-Kiang is so indiscreet as to smoke, her husband is punished, which enactment gives a clear idea of what the Government expects of husbands in the exertion of marital authority in that part of China. Should any one sell opium, his store of it is seized and a fine, fifty times as great as its value, imposed. For smuggling opium the penalty is the same. Smoking the drug by officials is prohibited and 17 of these were dismissed recently in one batch for having contravened this order. All appliances having reference to opium are destroyed on the spot when found. Such stern measures cannot be without effect, even against such inveterate opium-smokers as the Chinese, but they have not put an end to it by any means. The *Times* correspondent is convinced from what he has seen in his travels that the Provincial Governors are perfectly sincere in their efforts to carry out the Imperial decree. The price of the drug is now so high that very few can get it. It is sold against its weight in silver and even then clandestinely in the New Dominion. But the farmers in some districts are furious at being forbidden to cultivate the poppy, and in one place made demonstrations against the prohibition which threatened to upset the rotation of their crops and their agricultural profits very considerably. Permission was then granted them to grow the poppy for last year, but this year they will not be allowed to do so. To support the Imperial movement, which may be described as national, for all the wise men of China believe that therein lies the salvation of their country, wheat and Indian corn are distributed free to be sown in place of the more attractive but dangerous poppy. It must seem to the people like obliging them to adopt a milk diet when they have been accustomed to highly spiced and seasoned food. It will certainly take some time to readjust their palate and fancies to the simpler though more wholesome dietary.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT OLYMPIA.

IT seems that a good many good folk in London have been quite perturbed by the keenness with which foreign officers have beaten British officers in the jumping competitions at Olympia. They have been asking whether the horses of the British Army are inferior to those of the French and Belgians, and whether the method of riding adopted by the foreigners are superior. Of course it is at first sight rather alarming to see the prize-list topped by a foreigner every time, and to find the Britishers some nice little way down, but there is no real need for anxiety. The fact is that the French or Belgian officer lays himself out for what we may call "trick-riding" or "show-ring work" to a very large extent, until he acquires a very large amount of skill at it, and probably mounted every day on the same horse, often the only one he has, comes to a perfect understanding with his mount. While the British officer spends his leisure time on hunting or polo, the French and Belgian will practise his charger at high jumping every day. The result, no doubt, looks pretty at such a show as Olympia, but on active service it is the cross-country work which counts.

HIS MAJESTY the King has been graciously pleased to accept from the Oxford University Press the first Oxford copies of the Prayer Book as finally amended after the assumption of the title of Prince of Wales by H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall, and also a set of Church Books such as are used by officiating clergy.

THE King in Council has ordered the final alterations in the Book of Common Prayer which were necessitated by the creation of the Prince of Wales. These render the George V Prayer Book complete, and it is now ready in the permanent form.

THE Commander-in-Chief of India will pay a visit to South India in his next tour, and will spend a few days at Ootacamund.

THE Hon. W. R. H. Merk, C. S. I., officiating Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will arrive at Simla on the 15th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 8 A.M. on Friday, the 8th idem.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Arcadia," with the China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 11th instant.

FROM the 25th June to the 1st instant, 4 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 245 Hindus, and 35 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 304. The death-rate was 31·0 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·5. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague, 1; smallpox, 1; fevers, 78; bowel complaints, 62; and other causes, 162.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces leaves Naini Tal on a monsoon tour on the 25th instant, and will arrive at Agra on the 26th, stay there until the 29th, when he will proceed to Jhansi, where a halt for a couple of days is intended. On the 1st August he goes to Harpalpur, whence he resumes the tour by motor, visiting Chhartarpur and Nowgong on the way to Mahoba. From Mahoba he will go to Allahabad by train on 3rd August, staying there until the 6th when he journeys to Dehra Dun. After staying at Dehra Dun until the 10th, His Honour will leave for Naini Tal, which he will reach on the 11th.

AT the invitation of the French Government, the British Government have agreed to the appointment of an Anglo-French Committee to confer on certain questions regarding the pilotage laws of the two countries.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

THERE are still even outside the ranks of the stalwart Radicals, the Labour Party and the Irish Nationalists, Ministerialists of position and in the know who smile when you talk to them about the Conference, implying that this so-called conciliation movement is really only a movement to keep things quiet until His Majesty has had time to look round, if I may say so without any disrespect. However that may be, there is no wavering in the frankly hostile attitude of the advanced section of the Ministerialists and of the Labour group. Moreover, although the Redmondites are for the moment lying low, it is probable that there will be wigs in the green if the secret deliberations end in a compromise distasteful to them and it is scarcely conceivable that any compromise, short of the concession of Home Rule, can be other than distasteful to the Irish members. Sir Henry Dalziel and Mr. Wedgwood tried to draw Mr. Asquith on Monday night. Sir Henry Dalziel pointedly asked the Prime Minister whether he adhered to the undertaking given at an earlier period of the Session that the Resolutions adopted by this House limiting the legislative powers of the House of Lords should be introduced into that House without any unnecessary delay, and that in the event of rejection, advice would be tendered to the Crown with a view to ensuring that a Bill founded upon such Resolutions should become law. All that Sir H. Dalziel obtained was an assurance that the Government have not lost sight of the declared objects of their policy. Mr. Wedgwood's question was rather more irritating and evidently nettled the Premier. Was the addition of the Chief Secretary (Mr. Birrell) made at the request or on the suggestion of the Irish Party, and would a further appointment be made to represent the Labour Party? "I do not think that is a question which ought to be put to me," Mr. Asquith replied. "There has been no addition of any sort or kind." When the composition of the Conference was under consideration no one mentioned Mr. Birrell, and his selection was such a great surprise that Mr. Wedgwood was, perhaps, justified in making the assumption which the Prime Minister so indignantly repudiates. And Mr. Wedgwood only put in another form what the Labour Party are saying publicly and privately. "The House of Commons," they declare, "consists of four distinctly defined parties and no conference in which two of those parties are unrepresented can be considered at all satisfactory." Mr. Maurice lets himself go in this week's *Labour Leader*. "Having got their Budget through the agitation stirred up by Ministers against the House of Lords, will," he writes, "drop." Leaders will meet, phrases will be interchanged, perhaps some threats will be exhibited under veils; nothing else will happen. The Labour Party is neither strong enough nor harmonious enough to force a revolution upon a careless country. The Irish Party is not sure enough of English support. . . . While we are thinking of funerals and coronations our servants are conferring with Lord Lansdowne how to do nothing at all. A rare chance, this, for the old gentlemen by whom we are content to be ruled. If the late King did little for them in life, he has served them well by his death. He has given them, belike, a year more of office." In the editorial columns of the same organ, Mr. Asquith's reply to Sir H. Dalziel is commented upon as follows :—"The Prime Minister has spoken, but his utterance cannot fail to deepen suspicion. At a time which called for complete frankness to a straight question he has given an evasive reply. No glosses on the part of the Liberal Press can succeed in concealing that fact. . . . A statement so worded is manifestly compatible with compromise. It is also compatible with a 'deal' between the leaders of the two parties; a 'deal' by which the Tory leaders consent to smooth the way for the Veto Resolutions and Bill on condition of receiving certain definite pledges of privileges and powers for the Lords in connexion with the reconstruction of the Second Chamber. In either case we are confronted with the possibility of a betrayal, a selling of the pass, a conspiracy. . . ." The Political Committee of the National Liberal Club two days ago passed a Resolution urging upon the Government the importance of regarding the Resolutions adopted by the House of Commons as the only basis for a settlement of the Constitutional question and stating that the essential point is to secure that the will of the Commons shall prevail in all matters of legislation within the life of one Parliament. Those who are not inclined to take the Conference *au serieux* ask whether the Political Committee of the National Liberal Club would have passed such a Resolution if it had not been encouraged to do so by those in high authority in the party. But such persons forget that a sense of discipline has never been one of the strong points of the Liberal Party and I see no reason for supposing that the Political Committee of the National Liberal Club did not act off their own bat. "It would be idle," said the *Times'* lobyist yesterday, "to discuss the rumours that the Conference . . . has been considering a solution on the Home Rule basis or on the basis of rejected Liberal Bills being referred to the country." To discuss "a solution on the Home Rule basis" would certainly seem idle, but you never can tell—in politics.

THE LADIES' MARCH TO ALBERT HALL.

The Suffragists and the Suffragettes—for we must never forget the distinction—are heartily to be congratulated upon the success of their great procession of last Saturday. It was an exceedingly pretty show; admirably conceived and perfectly executed. It would have been even more effective if the inferior sex could have been excluded altogether. I do not allude to the handful of male undergraduates who accompanied the University contingent and got unmercifully chaffed by the crowd for doing so nor to the bobbery pack who represented the Men's Society in favour of women suffrage. I allude to the paid assistants, for I assume that they did not give their services for nothing. The University ladies dispensed so far as I observed with mere males and bore their own banners. But other contingents were not so independent and with one exception the whole of the bands, 41 in number, consisted of men performers. One of the most striking groups was that of 617 suffragettes robed in white and each carrying a tall wand topped with silver broad arrows, the martyrs of the Women's Social and Political Union. The other, and perhaps, still more militant body the Women's Freedom League, also furnished a contingent of charming gaol birds, but it was not so large or imposing as the other. In other respects, however, the show made by the W.F.L. was in my opinion surpassed all the rest of the procession in beauty, the forest of banners they carried being exceptionally striking. As on a previous occasion of the same kind, two years ago, the sweet girl graduates and the graduates who, though they may have been sweet, were not girls, was the principal section; and the nurses whom one would have expected to predominate were conspicuous by their comparatively small muster. Mrs. Pankhurst presided at the crowded demonstration in the Albert Hall and Mrs. Despard at the overflow gathering at Kensington Town Hall. At the former meeting the hat was sent round to some purpose, £5,000 being realised in subscriptions and £125 by means of the ordinary collection. Mrs. Ayrton, the only lady member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, wife of the gentleman who in the early days of the raids added to the gaiety of the nation by informing a public meeting that he would gladly subscribe so much for each day that his spouse was kept in prison, each contributed £1,000. The speeches were defiant but not so defiant as they have become since Mr. Asquith's statement in Parliament as to the intentions of the Government with regard to Mr. Shackleton's Bill. Both Societies—the Women's Freedom League and the Women's Social and Political Union—met yesterday to denounce and hiss the Prime Minister. One of the speakers, Mrs. Holmes, said that if the Bill were killed the women would try to inflict some damage on some one. Formerly, the only damage was done to themselves. That would not occur again. She was not favouring bomb-throwing, or anything of that sort, but women must say that they would be a disintegrating factor in the State if they were denied the right to vote. What does she mean?

THE VICEROYALTY.

On dit that if there had been a general election this summer with a Conservative victory as was generally expected, Lord Selborne, and not Sir Charles Hardinge, would to-day be Viceroy designate of India. The Keir Hardies and the Ramsay Macdonalds have apparently been too anxious about the possible—I do not say probable—outcome of the Round Table Conference to trouble themselves any further about the appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge, and the matured opinion of those who know better than the Labour members the kind of man required is even more favourable than it was when the selection was originally announced. But I find in influential quarters a disposition to regret that your distinguished Governor was not chosen to be Lord Minto's successor. I hear a rumour, and I mention it for what it may be worth, that at the last moment the choice really rested between Sir Charles Hardinge and Lord Beauchamp. Without any disrespect to Lord Beauchamp, India is to be congratulated that he was not selected. He is better in his present purely ornamental position—the Lord Presidentship of Council—though in some Liberal circles the inclusion of another "rat" is not altogether welcome. Like some other representatives of the "leading families" the noble Earl changed sides at the psychological (and profitable) moment. The promotion of another vert, Major Seely, would have been more popular, and certainly the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies would have been of greater strength to the Cabinet than Lord Beauchamp with all his social and other advantages can possibly be. To say, as has been said, that it was necessary to appoint a Peer to succeed Lord Wolverhampton in the Cabinet in order to keep up the proper proportion between the representatives of the two Houses is strange after all that has happened and almost enough to make Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman turn in his grave.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Certain extra-judicial observations that have been made seem to show that His Majesty's Judges bitterly resent the attitude of a section of the House of Commons towards the Bill providing for an increase in the Judiciary. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at, considering the nature of some of the many amendments of which notice has been and is being given. Thus Mr. Markham, who has recently made himself so conspicuous by his daring attack on a "leading family," purposes that if a Judge leaves his Court before four o'clock on Fridays on two occasions in any term except for medical or other reasons sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor or absents himself from his duties on Saturdays habitually for week-end recreation, he shall retire from his appointment! Another amendment by the same member provides that a Judge appointed under this Act shall pass a medical examination and if he fails to pass shall be excluded from the benefit of any pension if he retires from the Bench for medical reasons only unless he has filled the office for at least fifteen years. Amendments standing in the names of Mr. Martin, the exceedingly ambitious politician, who has come from Canada to wake up our sleepy senators as he considers them, Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton and others seek to make it impossible for a man to be raised to the Bench if he is more than 55 years of age. Several members ask that words shall be inserted in the measure making it imperative that a Judge shall retire at the age of 75. Mr. Herbert Craig the Radical member for Tynemouth, who has not previously been regarded as a wag, moves to insert the following:—"Provided that no person shall be appointed as a Judge under this Section who shall not have attained the age of seventy-five years." Mr. Craig also asks "that so long as the number of the Puisne Judges of the King's Bench Division exceeds fifteen there shall be *not less than two courts* of King's Bench sitting in London for the hearing of causes *upon every week-day* (Christmas Day and Good Friday only excepted) *during all legal vacations*." The italics are mine. But there is worse to come. Mr. Markham demands "that no Judge appointed under this Act shall have been a member of this House for ten years preceding his appointment." Mr. Martin moves the following clause :—"No person shall be appointed a Judge under the provisions of this Act who was at the time of the passing hereof or had been at any time within five years prior thereto a member of the House of Commons." Mr. Belloc goes one better and moves that "no person shall be eligible for appointment as a Judge under this Act who has ever been a member of the House of Commons. Did one ever hear of anything so subversive? It is enough to make the wigs of the budding Lord Chancellors in the House of Commons turn red with indignation. For my part I think that Mr. Martin, Mr. Markham, Mr. Belloc and the rest of these irreverent legislators should be haled before the seat of judgment and committed to durance vile for such unheard of contempt of court.

(Continued on page 8.)

REPORTS are to be made to found and endow a chair of English Literature at Cambridge University, and a committee was appointed with this object at a meeting held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Lords.

THE BRITISH CIVIL LIST.

SLIGHT ALTERATIONS BY COMMITTEE.

Queen Alexandra's Annuity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, JULY 7.

The report of the Committee on the Civil List says :—

The Committee see no reason for recommending any alteration. They are satisfied that the provision made in 1901 is adequate, but not more than adequate, to maintain the dignity of the Crown.

Queen Alexandra is entitled to an annuity of £70,000, and a similar amount should be assigned to Queen Mary in the event of widowhood.

In the event of the Prince of Wales marrying, his wife should be allowed £10,000 yearly. The annuity of £10,000 each to Kings' sons should be increased to £25,000 on marriage, while daughters receive £6,000.

The total of the revised Civil List amounts to £634,000, compared with £621,000 in the late reign.

IMPERIAL ENTERPRISE.

Speech by Lord Crewe.

LONDON, JULY 8.

At the Corona Club dinner last night, Lord Crewe presided, and Colonel Seely, Sir F. Lugard and Sir Matthew Nathan, were among those present.

Lord Crewe congratulated Sir F. Lugard on the foundation of the Hongkong University, which was an intellectual development without precedent. He dwelt on the evidences of the real prosperity of the Empire, instancing tin, rubber and oil.

He wished more railways could be built. He sometimes thought that indirect benefits, derived from improvements in transport were not sufficiently regarded by financial rulers. He considered an object most worthy of large imperial expenditure was research in tropical disease.

Referring to the stagnation in promotion, he mentioned that the substitution in South Africa of a Governor-General for four Governors was bound to affect the Colonial service.

SUCCESSION OF KING GEORGE.

Formal Announcement on the Continent.

LONDON, JULY 7.

King George has appointed Lord Northampton to announce his succession in Paris, Rome and Athens ; Lord Granard in Brussels, Lisbon and several smaller capitals ; Lord Rosebery in Vienna ; and Lord Roberts in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and the Balkan States.

HOUSING IN IRELAND.

More Money for Labourers' Cottages.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Commons, on the Irish estimates, Mr. Birrell said that the four and a quarter millions, provided under Mr. Bryce's Act for labourers' cottages in Ireland, had all been expended, and he announced a Bill providing a further million, which he hoped would be regarded as uncontroversial.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON SHIPS.

Compulsory Installation Proposed.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Sir Edward Sassoon will introduce a Bill, providing for the compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on ships.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

House of Commons Debate.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Keir Hardie, said it was intended to take the Indian Budget on the 26th of July.

THE "TRIESTE" AND "LOWTHER RANGE."

Telegram from Austrian Emperor.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed to the Captains of the "Trieste" and "Lowther Range" his appreciation and thanks.

SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

A service will be held in the church of the Seamen's Institute on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in solemn memory of Jas. J. Ramshaw, late 2nd Engineer of s. s "Lowther Range." The whole ship's company will be present, being brought off in one of the P. and O. launches by the courtesy of the Marine Superintendent. It is hoped that a large number both of sailors and shore people will be able to attend.

The Seamen's Rest has arranged with the Captains Officers, Engineers and crews of the s. s. "Trieste" and "Lowther Range" to hold a thanksgiving service at the Rest in the early part of next week.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Banquet to Baron Oura.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, JULY 8.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presided at a banquet at the Japanese Exhibition in honour of Baron Oura. A distinguished Anglo-Japanese gathering was present.

Prince Arthur eulogised the work of Baron Oura, and welcomed the entry of Japan into friendly commercial rivalry. He hoped that Japanese workmen would never lose the delicate handicraft, characteristic of their race.

Baron Oura, in reply, said he was happy to state that the people of Japan, through the exhibition, were coming into closer contact with England. The exhibition was a complete demonstration to the world that great Britain and Japan were united in maintaining the dignity of commerce and the peace of the world.

The Duke of Montrose said that the Russo-Japanese Agreement had forged one more chain in the peace of the world.

ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION IN CHINA.

An Unwarranted Suggestion.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A telegram from Shanghai, published in Berlin, calls attention to anti-German agitation in China fed by students from Shantung studying at Peking and says there is even talk of a German boycott.

Berlin papers give prominence to the above and declare that the Chinese are not the real mischief makers. They suggest that the British are fanning agitation with a view to the destruction of German commerce.

TROUBLE IN ETHIOPIA.

Disquieting Reports from Abyssinia.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Telegrams from Rome mention that reports from Addis Abeba are pointing to the imminence of serious troubles in Abyssinia owing to antagonisms between the Chiefs. The Ethiopian Government is concentrating troops and sending reinforcements to Ras Michael whose conflict with Ras Ollie is becoming acute.

JOHNSON-JEFFRIES' FIGHT.

Prohibition of Cinematograph Records.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A Melbourne telegram states that a movement is on foot among clergymen to ask Mr. Fisher to prohibit the importation of cinematograph records of the fight. A similar movement is reported from New Zealand.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Effect on European Politics.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Austrian press considers that the Russo-Japanese treaty creates a situation meriting careful watching, as Russia is relieved of the fear of a conflict with Japan and will withdraw her troops from the Far East and recover her prominence in European politics.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Lord Crewe's Enquiry.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Lord Crewe, replying to a correspondent, intimated that he was communicating with Lord Gladstone on the subject of the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASES.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Trade returns for June show increases of £2,924,884 in imports, and £5,081,679 in exports. The increases are in manufactured goods, especially wool, silk, iron and steel, and half a million in cotton.

DEATH OF A WHITE CHIEF.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The death has taken place at Ventnor of Mr. George Clunies Ross, the proprietor of the Cocos and Keeling Islands.

[Mr. Ross was both proprietor and Chief of these islands in the South Indian Ocean.]

BISLEY.

The Mackinnon Cup.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Eight teams have entered for the Mackinnon Cup at Bisley. The score at the 800 yards range showed Canada leading with 562, India fifth with 525 and the Malay States seventh with 523.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In the Mackinnon Cup at Bisley, the final scores were :—

Canada (winner).	1,567
Scotland.	1,526
England.	1,495
Ireland.	1,492
Australia.	1,483
Guernsey	1,452
Malay States.	1,449
India	1,447

HIGH COURT AND UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

Lord Morley's Opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, JULY 8.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Montagu, replying to questions by Sir John Jardine, said that after careful consideration, the Secretary of State in Council had come to the conclusion that the establishment of a Chartered High Court, whether for the whole of Burma or Lower Burma only, was not required in the interests of the province. No proposal with reference to the establishment of a University of Burma had yet reached Lord Morley.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION IN EAST COAST.

Mr. McKenna's Reply.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Replying to a deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce with reference to dock accommodation on the East Coast, Mr. McKenna said two floating docks were under construction to take the largest vessels. The Dry Dock at Rosyth would be completed within four and a half years. It was intended to ask Parliament to provide another. He said the Humber was unsuitable for a naval base. Liverpool had decided to build, without assistance from Government, a dock, thousand feet long and 120 wide, which would be available for naval purposes. The nation would be grateful to Liverpool.

THE SWARJYA APPEAL.

Sentence Reduced

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

In the Swarjya appeal judgment, the Judges observed, it had been contended that the accused was a loyal subject, and his only object was to seek the removal of the grievances of his countrymen. They were unable to accept that contention. They had read and considered three articles, which were the subject of the prosecution, and they held that the effect of those articles, was to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. The facts given there were wrong and distorted, to give point to the sentiments expressed in the articles. The questions given did not convey to the minds of readers the ideas of the original writers or speakers, but had been placed out of their setting to convey some meaning which they were never meant to convey. The writer of such articles must have intended to create the effect those articles would naturally produce. He represented the Government as oppressive and tyrannical, and his readers would naturally take the Government to be such, and the facts, on which he based his inferences were not correct. The paper was circulated principally in the Punjab, and the accused had come to Allahabad.

Their Lordships, therefore, found the articles came within the purview of section 124A. This was a serious offence, and they could not pass it over with a light sentence. Two predecessors of the accused had likewise been convicted of sedition. Their lordships took into account the fact that the accused was a young man, and belonged to a respectable family. The sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge was too severe, and they reduced it to one of five years' transportation.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

Sometime ago at the suggestion of the Calcutta Corporation the Tramway Company considered the question of lighting the stopping station indicators. The Directors of the Tramway Company in London regretted they were unable to accede to the request of the Corporation. A special committee of the Corporation suggested, yesterday, an amendment of a bye-law, making it compulsory for the Tramway Company to light the stopping station indicators by means of red and white lamps, of not less than sixteen candle power.

ARABINDO GHOSE'S PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

Yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application was made on behalf of Girija Sunder Chuckerbutty, brother of Sham Sunder Chuckerbutty, who was deported, and proprietor of the "Sree Narain Press", for the withdrawal of the attachment of his press by the police.

In the case of Emperor vs. Arabindo Ghose, an order had been passed by the Court for the seizure of all properties of Arabindo, who is said to have absconded. A proclamation was issued, and after that the police attached the "Sree Narain Press", where the "Karmoyogin" used to be printed, as the property of Arabindo Ghose. It was urged that there was ample evidence to show that the press belonged to Babu Girija Sundar, and not to Arabindo Ghose.

His Worship ordered Mr. Jegart, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to report on the matter.

THE PONDICHERRY ELECTION.

Serious Trouble Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 8.

A cablegram received from Paris at Pondicherry, announces that M. Paul Bluysen duly got the validation in the Chambre des Deputes, in spite of the strenuous efforts of M. Lemaire and his friends to have the election quashed. Serious troubles are anticipated as revenge is contemplated by the defeated party.

LIGHT WEIGHT BOXING IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 8.

Jack Moodley, the boxer, has accepted Private Cosey's offer to fight him for the light weight championship of India, but wants a purse of not less than Rs. 6,000. Moodley has communicated with the editor of the "Asian."

REUTER'S EXTENDED SERVICE.

To Start from Sunday.

Arrangements have now been completed with the Indian Government by which the outward news service will be extended from ten thousand to seventeen thousand words per month on an average. The service will start on Sunday next.

PROPOSED LONDON HINDU SOCIETY.

Prominent Hindus Approached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

Major N. P. Sinha who is now in England has sent a scheme to some prominent Hindu leaders here of the Hindu Association that is going to be formed there under the name of the London Hindu Society. This Society would afford a centre to which Hindus in England and London might rally wherever cooperation might appear to be required.

The objects of society are (1) to afford opportunities for collective expression of views of Hindus, (2) to facilitate the advancement of causes in which Hindus are concerned, and (3) to demonstrate and promote the loyalty of the Hindus to the British Throne and nation. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, and Mr. K. G. Gupta, have accepted the posts of President and Vice-President respectively, and Major N. P. Sinha and Mr. S. M. Mitra will be its Secretaries. A small subscription will be required to defray the working expense of the Society. Members will have to pay one guinea, and associates five shillings a year.

It has been proposed to hold a meeting on July 17th under the presidentship of Mr. Gupta at Caxton Hall for this purpose.

DEHRA DUN EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

A public meeting was held at Annfield, Dehra Dun, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. Mirza, Hon. Magistrate. It was unanimously resolved that a memorial be erected in Western Dun in memory of Edward VII, and proposed a scheme, to relieve the distress caused by the closure of the canal, upon which the major portion of Western Dun entirely depends for its water supply. It was proposed to build a reservoir tank from which drinking water will be carried to a central place in Choharpore bazar, on the Dehra Chakrata Road. The memorial itself will be an ornamental drinking fountain and canopy of approved design, built of solid stone masonry. Two thousand five hundred rupees were subscribed on the spot. It is intended to start work almost immediately, and to have the memorial finished by the middle of next year the at latest.

VAKILS IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

This morning Mr. Justice Fletcher passed orders, on the application made, by a vakil to appear in the Original Side of the High Court, on behalf of the plaintiffs in the Midnapore damage suits. His Lordship, in refusing the application, observed that since 1862 it had not been a practice to allow Vakils to appear on the Original side of the High Court.

CHINESE SENTENCED UNDER ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

At the High Court Sessions this morning Mr. Justice Richardson passed a sentence in the Arms Act case, in which two Chinamen were found guilty by the majority of the jury, of attempting to conceal arms and ammunition.

His Lordship sentenced each accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Perraju intends moving at an early opportunity, the following resolution in the Madras Legislative Council. "That this Council recommends to the Governor, that the annual exodus of the Government to the hills, be limited to a period not exceeding four months in the year."

DEATH OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 8.

We regret to announce that intelligence has been received here of the death of Mr. C. H. Bidie, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras. The deceased left for home last month, owing to failing health. He was the son of Surgeon-General Bidie, who was Surgeon-General of Madras from 1886 to 1890.

DEATH OF A COFFEE PLANTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 8.

The death occurred on Sunday last at Mercara, Coorg, of Mr. J. P. Hunt, one of the oldest coffee planters in India, and owner of several coffee estates.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 6.

Major C. E. Wood, 17th Infantry, is permitted to retire with effect from the 25th August.

Major C. A. W. Ford, 104th Rifles, is transferred to the temporary half-pay list, from the 28th July.

An exchange has been approved, between Captain C. B. Gosset, 8th Rajputs, and Captain A. J. Orchard, Cheshire Regiment. Captain Orchard is appointed to the 8th Rajputs.

Major-General Tulloch proceeded on three months' leave on 7th July, and the command of the Jhelum Brigade will be exercised by Colonel Dunsterville, 20th Infantry.

Lieut. Childers, 32nd Lancers, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Brevet-Colonel R. S. MacLagan, R.E., has been selected for promotion to the rank of Colonel.

PETROLEUM AND EXPLOSIVES.

Activity of Burma Oil Companies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA, JULY 8.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives in his annual report for the official year ending March, 1910, gives a gratifying account of the expansion of oil industry in Burma. It appears that in addition to the existing oil companies, viz, the Burma Oil Company and the Rangoon Oil Company, four new companies, the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, the Nathsing Oil Company, the Rangoon Refinery Company and the Twinzar Oil Company, had been formed and were exploiting the oil fields. Since then two more companies appear to have been formed, viz., the Aungban Oil Company and the British Petroleum Company. The Agents for the Rangoon Refinery Company have already begun to erect installations in India for the storage of petroleum. The expansions of the oil fields is very observable to any one who makes a yearly trip in one of the Irrawady Flotilla Company steamers from Mandalay to Prome.

A few years ago when approaching Yenangyaung a few oil derricks could be seen against the horizon and here and there a storage tank on the bank of the river, and these might easily have escaped attention. But now this is impossible as the dericks have so increased in number that they resemble a mighty forest and large storage tanks perched on the hilly banks of the Irrawaddy abstruct the view in all directions. The different oil companies are erecting these oil tanks in feverish haste so as to be ready for any great find of oil and it is to be hoped that their anticipations may be realised, but I am afraid that the productivity of the oil bearing strata is being subjected to a somewhat severe strain. During the year, 144,937 gallons of dangerous patroleum and 85,148,597 gallons of non-dangerous petroleum were imported by sea into British India.

Explosives and magazines were frequently imported and these are in good order. Regarding thefts from the magazine the Chief Inspector writes:—"During the year two cases of thefts were reported to this Department. The licensed premises of the National Coal Company at Angartapatra were broken into in April, 1909, and 47 1-2 lbs. of gelignite and 140 denotators were stolen. The licensed premises of the Ghasiz, Ghusick and Muslia Collieries, Limited, were broken into in October, 1909, and 100 lbs. of compressed powder, 55 lbs of dynamite and 500 coils of electric detonators were stolen. I am of opinion as stated in previous annual reports that the real reason of these robberies is that explosives so obtained command a ready sale amongst some of the small mine owners who will not go to the trouble or expense of taking out a license for the possession of explosives preferring to buy stolen explosives at a cheaper rate than the market rates.

HEAVY RAIN AND FLOOD IN KARACHI.

City under Water.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, JULY 8.

Owing to the continued heavy downpour for the last two days the river Lyari is now in high flood and in great force. This afternoon it overflood its banks and a deluge of water has swept over the city from the north-east flooding large parts of the town. Many streets are impassable; the Government Zoological Gardens standing on higher grounds are partly flooded and the adjoining compounds are deep in water.

About 5 p.m. the petrol tramcars were ploughing their way through seas of water towards the eastern end of the Bunder Road where some dwellings were only approachable by boats. The specious new Haji Mahomed Moledina Dharmsala stands in a wide expanse water, in parts more than a fathom deep. The unusually dry canal in its vicinity running south is in full torrent and is overflowing the adjacent lands. The old Rambaugh thank in the vicinity of Burns Gardens is filled up after being dry for years. The Gardens themselves are deep under water. The Municipal and Telegraph offices and Herman's workshops are flooded and a sea of water extends to the Artillery Parade Ground, the Gymkhana and the Railway. It was reported that the great bunding works of the Lyari are momentarily expected to be swept away. The rainfall has temporarily ceased.

MADRAS AND S. M. RAILWAY.

Increased Profits Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 8.

As anticipated at the last half yearly meeting of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway the results for the past half year have shown sufficient improvement to enable payment of an extra dividend in addition to guaranteed 1 3-4 per cent. The report recently issued shows that for the whole year the Company's share of surplus divisible between the Secretary of State and the Company was £36,600 together with a sum of £3,700 from the Mysore State Railways. This enables the Directors to pay a dividend of 2 1-4 per cent. for the half year just ended or 4 per cent. for the whole year. For the half year the gross earnings for the system were Rs. 160,28,200 or Rs. 5,44,900 more than in the corresponding six months of 1908 and as the expenses were rather lower, the net earnings were Rs. 7,91,000 more at Rs. 60,99,500. The increase took place chiefly in goods traffic, the principal advances being in coal, grain and oils and oil seeds.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Mrs. Cadorini Exonerates Mr. Smith.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 8.

The District Mogistrate to-day began hearing the case against W. Smith, reporter of the "Rangoon Gazette." The accused is alleged to have attempted to murder Mrs. Cadorini by firing a revolver at her bedroom window at midnight of 15th June. Mrs. Cadorini in cross-examination said she mentioned Smith's name to the police in the excitement of money, immediately after the occurrence. Now she suspected only her husband from whom she had parted on bad terms eighteen months ago. With the accused she was always on friendly terms for over ten years and she attended a bioscope performance together on the night of the occurrence, parting as usual.

On July 1, a new French law comes into force by which all French subjects resident in England are to register their names and addresses at the nearest French Consulate.

BEARING POST CARDS.

New Prohibitory Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 8.

The following notification has been issued regarding the use of Bearing Post cards, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 (a) of the Indian Post Office Act 1898 (VI of 1898):

The Governor General in Council is pleased to require the prepayment of postage on inland post cards of private manufacture and to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in this Department No 7397-225, dated the 5th August 1908.

For rules 2, 5, 7 and 166 the following shall be substituted namely :—

2. The following rates of postage shall be chargeable on the delivery of postal articles where the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid :—On an unpaid letter or packet, double the prepaid rate ; on an insufficiently paid letter or packet, double the deficiency.

5. Single and reply cards of private manufacture may be transmitted by post as postcards provided that (a) the postage in prepaid in full by means of adhesive postage stamps affixed to them. (b) as regards size they are to be not more than 5½ by 3½ inches or less than 4½ by 3 inches, and (c) as regards the substance they are to be neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland post cards issued by the post office.

7. Should a postcard be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full it shall be forwarded to the office of the Post Master General to be destroyed forthwith. Should either portion of a reply post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid that portion shall be forwarded to the office of the Post Master-General to be destroyed forthwith. Should any of the other conditions imposed by rules 5 and 6 be infringed the postcards shall be treated as a letter.

166. Postcards which cannot be disposed of under section 33 of the Act shall be detained for a period of one month on the expiration of which they may be destroyed by being burnt, provided that postcards other than those sent "service unpaid" under the provisions of rule 140 on which the postage has not been prepaid, be destroyed forthwith by being burnt.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Wilkinson, I.M.S., is confirmed as Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

Mr. J. O. Miller, I.C.S., is granted 18 months' leave.

Lieut. S. C. Chakrabutty I.M.S., is temporarily posted to Burma on plague duty.

Lieut.-Colonel Bamber I. M S., is confirmed as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Lieuts. H. H. MacGann and M. N. Hill are selected for employment in the Military Police, Burma.

Captain Murray, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, is granted furlough for two years. Lieut. F. A. Baker, I.M.S., officiates in his place.

Captain E. N. White, I.M.S., on special duty under the Sanitary Commissioner, is granted five months' leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major Pirrie, Survey of India, is granted nine months' leave.

Mr. MacKerral is appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Agriculture.

Mr. H. E. Maclagan is appointed Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Hart is appointed Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Reuther.

Mr. Trafford officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. P. Barton, Political Agent, has three months' leave.

Capt Lyall is posted as Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral.

It is notified that the provisions of the Indian Penal Code amendment Act of 1910 will apply to Berar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Crofton, C. S., Deputy Accountant General, has five weeks' leave.

Mr. Gillan C. S. becomes Comptroller and Auditor General.

Mr. Gauntlett, C. S., is to be Accountant General for Railways.

Mr. V. C. French officiates as Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, vice Mr. Levatt Yeats.

Mr. O'Donogue is placed on special duty with the Comptroller General with headquarters at Simla.

Mr. Courtenay is appointed Assistant Comptroller General.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents are posted as follows : Messrs. W. T Biscoe and H. P. R. Goulding, North Western Railway, and Mr. Mathra Das Eastern Bengal State Railway.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Vincent succeeds Engineer Bolton in a charge of the Factory at the Kidderpore Dockyard.

Engineer Brown is promoted Chief Engineer on Rs. 400 per mensem.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Carr Hall, Military Accountant, has privilege leave for sixty days.

Messrs. P. R. Fengu Aiya and R. Daji Moghe are appointed temporarily Deputy Examiners. 2nd grade.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Richards, Supply and Transport Corps, and Major E. W. Boudier, 17th Cavalry, are promoted to Lieut.-Colonels.

Lieut.-Colonel Bamber, I.M.S., becomes Colonel vice Colonel Bate.

Colonel Bate and Lieut. Colonel Cams, I.M.S., retire from service.

Major Richardson, B. B. and C. I. Rifles, Major J. H. Ellis, Calcutta Volunteers Rifles and Lieut. E. G. Heefke of Nainital Rifles, are granted the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

Lieut, E. C. Withers is confirmed in his appointment.

The Governor-General is pleased to sanction the amalgamation with effect from the 4th June, 1910, for the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles and the Madras Railway Volunteers into one Corps consisting of two battalion to be styled the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles. The battalion will have its headquarters at Perambore, Madras, with its outlay companies and detachments mainly on the broad gauge portion of the system and the second battalion its headquarters at Hubli with its outlying companies and detachment mainly on the metre gauge portion of the system. The officers of the recognised Corps will be graded on one list according to rank and seniority and will be transfered from one battalion to the other, according to the exigencies of the Railway service. A Lieutenant-Colonel and an adjutant are authorized for each battalion and a Colonel Commandant and an Honorary Colonel for the Corps.

LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

London, June 24.

The King received the Corporation of Windsor at Frogmore House on June 17 and replied to a loyal address. In the morning his Majesty inspected the Royal Horse Guards in Windsor Great Park.

At St. James's Palace on June 20 the King held a Privy Council, and subsequently presented medals to three Welsh miners and a Hove lady in recognition of their bravery in saving life.

The King held his second Court at St. James's Palace on June 22, when his Majesty received and replied to addresses of loyalty and sympathy from deputations representing the universities, civic corporations, and public bodies of every description.

On the same day the King received at Marlborough House the rifle teams from oversea which have arrived in England to take part in the forthcoming Bisley Meeting.

The text of the Regency Bill is published. The Bill, after some criticism by Mr. MacNeill, has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

The list of honours and promotions in celebration of the birthday of his late Majesty King Edward has been issued. Seven new Peers have been created ; there is an addition of five to the Privy Council ; the new Baronets number eleven, and a large number of gentlemen have received the honour of Knighthood.

The Duke of Cornwall has been created Prince of Wales.

The sixteenth birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated yesterday. His Royal Highness will be confirmed in the Private Chapel at Windsor this afternoon.

A meeting took place on June 21 in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons between members of the Government and some of the leaders of the Opposition. The subject of discussion was the constitutional question. Another meeting was held yesterday.

It is understood that the deliberations are entirely untrammelled by any limitation or conditions and that the proceedings will be throughout regard as confidential.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed to be General Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces; Major-General J. S. Ewart to be Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member of the Army Council); and General Sir A. Hunter to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

A great demonstration of women suffragists took place on June 18 in the streets of London. The procession was some three miles in length, and was of an orderly and imposing character.

Mr. S. W. Furness (Liberal) has been returned as member for Hartlepool by a majority of 166. Mr. Furness obtained 6,159 votes as against 5,993 polled for Mr. Gritten, the Unionist candidate.

The Encœnia was held at Oxford on June 22. No honorary degrees were conferred.

The Royal Naval and Military Tournament was opened at Olympia on June 20.

On the same date the Army Pageant opened in the grounds of Fulham Palace.

Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A. R. A., the Australian sculptor, has been appointed to design and model the Coronation medal and the coinage of the new reign.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society was opened at Liverpool on June 21, when a splendid collection of animals was judged and the championships were awarded in the presence of a large company of spectators.

The fourth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations was opened on June 21 at the Hotel Cecil under the Chairmanship of M. Louis Canon-Legrand. Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the application of Vinayak Damodar Sawarkar, the Indian law student, under the Fugitive Offenders Act.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived on June 18 in New York, after his absence of a little more than a year. His reception was of the most enthusiastic character.

The German Emperor's indisposition has ceased to cause grave anxiety, and he has arrived at Kiel for the Regatta Week.

At the French Cabinet Council, held at the Elysee on June 18, M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said a complete agreement had been reached between Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia on the Cretan question.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Major-Gen. W. de W. R. Tuckwell, C.B. ; Major H. Durrant ; and Mr. Henry Neville.

THE REGENCY BILL.

In the House of Commons of June 20 there was a short debate on the Regency Bill, which Mr. MacNeill advised the Government to drop.

Mr. Asquith agreed fully with Mr. MacNeill that a Sovereign under age was capable of discharging all regal acts. Nevertheless, it had always been held that a proper guardian should be appointed by the Legislature, and it was important that the precedents should be followed when they were dealing with such infinitely serious matters as the succession to the Crown and the exercise of those prerogatives which, he trusted, would always belong to the occupant of the Throne of this Realm. It had been questioned whether, under the changed conditions of modern times, it was necessary to include in the measure the fourth clause, declaring that the Regent was not to have power to give the Royal Assent to any Bill altering the succession of the Crown or repealing or altering the Act of Uniformity. His view of the the matter was that the clause, which was copied from former enactments, ought to be passed, for while he did not believe that the dangers against which it was intended to guard were danger which need fill their minds, he still thought that precautions ought to be taken. As to the fifth clause, which would enact that if her Majesty Queen Mary should profess the Roman Catholic religion or marry a Roman Catholic she should there upon cease to be Regent, he explained that it had been included in the measure "ex-abundanti cautela."

Lord H. Cecil could not endorse Mr. MacNeill's interpretation of the doctrine of ministerial responsibility. Ministers were constitutionally responsible for what the Sovereign did on their advice, but the Sovereign had the power of free choice, and if he rejected the advice given to him it was for the Ministers to decide whether or not they would remain in office and bear the responsibility for the regal acts. It was therefore a misconception to suppose that modern Constitutional practice had made the Sovereign a mere dummy.

The measure was read a second time.

WOMEN'S AERIAL LEAGUE.

"Think Imperially" was the advice given by Lady Beerbohm Tree to those present on June 22 at the first annual dinner of the Women's Aerial League at the Savoy Hotel. A distinguished company was assembled; the tables were decorated with red, white, and blue flowers, and two model aeroplanes swung above the table, at which Lady O'Hagan (president of the league) and other well-known people sat.

Lady Taree replying to the toast of the "Women's Aerial League," which Sir George Greenhill had proposed, said she believed there was one lady who had entered into the kingdom of flight, and had been very glad to abdicate (laughter). It was for men to to conquer the kingdom of the air, and for them to work for them. Much might be done ever by women. They could think for the men and they should learn to think Imperially. There great object was to do all that lay in woman's power to help their countrymen in aviation, so that they should not be second to the men of any other nation on earth. The advance made in aviation since the formation of the league absolutely baffled imagination. The airmen had soared the sea, overtopped mountains, outwitted the winds, and risen above the storm. The women could not do too much for those who risked their lives in the cause.

Lady O'Hagan said the League sought to encourage the science of aviation, as they believed it was necessary for their country's honour and prosperity. It was eminently right and fitting that women should take part in educating and fostering an interest in aviation, and for that reason the league was kept apart from the other sex. They trusted England would take her proper share in the progress of flight.

THE UNREST IN EGYPT AND INDIA.

A Comparison.

In the course of a series of articles on the Unrest in Egypt which the special correspondent of the "Times" is contributing to that journal the writer says:—

To any one who comes here from India the talk about "Egyptian unrest" must seem to be somewhat unreal and exaggerated. There are no doubt on the surface several features in the present situation in Egypt with which he is already painfully familiar in India. In a large section of the native Press there is the same outrageous violence that ultimately breeds murder. In the schools and colleges there is the same demoralising insubordination. Among the educated or semi-educated classes clamouring for a larger share of the loaves and fishes there is the same sore of individual discontent, perhaps also something of the same spirit of revolt against the ascendency of an alien power and of an alien civilisation.

But it is impossible to believe that Egyptian unrest has behind it anything like the real and very formidable forces which underlie Indian unrest—forces that in India reach down, in some directions at least, to the very foundations of an ancient and singularly rigid social structure. In Egypt, on the contrary, society has been for centuries in a constant state of flux, and there is no class, for instance, that possesses even remotely the prestige and authority which for over two thousand years have been the semi-divine birthright of the Hindoo Brahman. Nor has contact with the West, in reality far more superficial in spite of geographical proximity, hitherto yielded, either for better or for worse, the same abundant harvest in Egypt which it has yielded in India. There has been no stirring of the waters in Egypt analogous to the social reform movement or the Brahmo-Samaj or the Arya-Samaj, or any of the other movements so numerous in India which have marked a genuine effort either to harmonise Eastern and Western ideals or to raise the former to a higher plane in order the better to resist the invasion of the latter. Egypt has had a Nubar who was an Armenian and a Riaz who was by birth a Jew, but, not to mention the many distinguished Indians who have discharged with no less loyalty than ability high judicial and administrative functions both under the Government of India and in the Native States, when has Egypt produced thinkers of the intellectual and moral eminence of Ram Mohun Roy or Keshab Chandra Sen, of a Sir Syed Ahmed, or a Ranade? Is the field of political agitation Egypt may boast of having produced a Dhingra possibly also a Tilak, or an Arabindo Ghose; but where has it produced the vigorous intellect, the dialectical resourcefulness, the careful mastery of a case by which a Gokhale compels the attention even of the most hostile audience to his criticisms of British rule? What is there in common between the painstaking deliberations of the enlarged Council in India and the sterile factiousness of the Egyptian General Assembly and Legislative Council? In Egypt, no doubt, as in India, there is a considerable body of moderate opinion which has very little sympathy with more violence of language and none with violence of action, but in Egypt even more than in India it seems entirely to lack the moral courage requisite to withstand the pressure of popular clamour.

There are certain difficulties peculiar to the Egyptian problem which do not exist in India, but they arise out of the anomalous restrictions under which our influence has to be exercised in Egypt. But those restrictions are far less hampering than they have been, and we are perhaps nowadays inclined ourselves to make too much of them. As far as purely Egyptian conditions are concerned, the depression which has been passing over Egypt must be described as shallow when compared with the dangerous disturbance with which the political atmosphere in India has been and still is threatened.

Even more significant is the similarity which some have seen between the Egyptian situation in 1881-82 and that of the present day. I venture to speak on this point with some knowledge, as I happen to have been a close observer on the spot of the events which preceded the occupation. The Nationalist party of those days was in absolute control not only of the army but of the whole administrative machinery. The Khedive was practically a prisoner in their hands. The partial control exercised by France and England over the finances of Egypt had been carried just far enough to rouse the masses out of the torpor to which the tyranny of the old regime under Ismail Pasha had reduced them, but not far enough to heal the wounds or remove the bitterness which it had caused. Yet, in the earlier stages at any rate, there were one or two moments when an act of firmness would unquestionably have arrested the whole movement, and even in the later stages resistance would never have been carried to such lengths had not Arabi and his friends been so woefully ignorant of the European situation that they were easily induced to rely both on the ultimate support of the Sultan and on the jealousy of the European Powers to avert active intervention, and to believe that in any case British intervention could only be effective at sea.

To-day the Egyptian army, even if it were inclined to imitate Arabi's army, even if the authority of its British officers counted for nought, is no longer in control. The greater part of it is not even in Egypt, but in the Soudan. The British army of occupation, on the other hand, is in Egypt. It is confined, it is true, to Cairo and Alexandria. It is not very numerous, and it does not make itself very conspicuous. But it is there, and can be reinforced at any moment. The jealousy with which Turkey and the Powers of Europe at first viewed our intervention has largely disappeared. The foreign communities in Egypt complains, if anything, not of our presence, but that we do not make our presence sufficiently felt. The Turks can desire neither the independence of Egypt nor so serious a disturbance of the precarious stability of their new institutions as would inevitably followed should we be disposed to restore to the direct rule of the Sultan his vilayet of Egypt with an Arabic-speaking population of some twelve million souls. The Khedive and the Ministers in office, whatever their secret desires may be, are at any rate too intelligent and too well-informed not to grasp in the long run the realities of the situation. They know that there is a point beyond which their authority cannot be strained, and that, however much opinions may differ as to when that precise point shall have been reached, it will be determined in the last resort, not by their own Judgment, but by that of the British Government because it is the British Government who represent not only material force but the necessary moral guarantees for the security and welfare of Egypt in the eyes of the most influential classes in Egypt itself as well as in those of the world at large. The most extreme Nationalists themselves recognise this for they admit that they would rather see us remain here than that we should go away and hand them over to the autocratic rule of the Khedive.

As far as the masses are concerned, a generation has indeed grown up that know not Pharaoh, and none remember or care to remember the oppression from which we rescued them. But they have no serious grievances, and if they are apt to grumble at our methods, it is nevertheless to the British official that the fellah still turns, for choice, when he thinks that justice is not being done to him in the distribution of water or the assessment of his taxes. At the present moment the Mudirs themselves, though it has lately been the fashion for most of them to pose as Nationalists, are tumbling over each other in their anxiety to secure for their respective provinces as many as possible of the British inspectors who are to superintend this season's operations against the cotton-worm, by far the most dangerous enemy that at present threatens the prosperity of Egypt. Even the Egyptian Ministers who have been credited with more or less advanced Nationalist views are actually engaged in framing measures far more stringent than any hitherto available for putting down the worst excesses of Nationalism.

There is, in fact only one feature that may to some extent recall 1882—namely, the attempt that has been made by the Nationalist Press to fan the embers of religious fanaticism. This attempt has unquestionably been attended with a measure of success which enlightened Mahomedans are the first to deplore and the alarm which prevails among the Copts, especially in Upper Egypt is not unnatural when they see a murderer glorified by his co-religionists because the Prime Minister whom he murdered was a Copt. Still, however serious and deplorable this symptom may be, it is only right to remember that even in 1882, in circumstances far more favourable to impunity there were after all but few outbreaks of active fanaticism.

There has unquestionably been much misconception as to the nature of the trouble here. What Egypt has suffered from during the last few months has been not so much actual insecurity as a general apprehension of insecurity, possibly exaggerated but none the less mischievous. We had been engaged in making an experiment which many had always thought unwise; before admitting its failure we gave it such a thorough trial that people began to think it was something more than a mere experiment. In its later stages it was unfortunately accompanied by certain accidents or incidents which lent themselves to serious misconstruction. Not a few rushed to the conclusion that, if we allowed the experiment to be carried to such dangerous lengths, either it must ultimately get beyond our control or we ourselves were riding for a fall in order to cast off altogether responsibilities which were repugnant to the new democracy at home. Many others, more reasonably, questioned our right to make an experiment liable to such misconstruction at the cost of their interests. "You came here," they said, "twenty-eight years ago, of your own initiative and with no mandate but your own. In the course of time, however, your deeds conquered general acquiescence, and now you may rightly claim to have received at any rate an implied mandate from all who are interested in the maintenance of order, security, and prosperity in Egypt. But that mandate, if it empowers you to preside without let or hindrance from outside over the government of Egypt, does not empower you to make experiments in Egyptian self-government which are not only in themselves injurious to the welfare of the country, but tend to shake public confidence in the steadfastness of your own purpose—even perhaps in your good faith."

There is a great deal of force in this argument, and appearances have been decidedly against us. This aspect of the question widely differentiates the Egyptian from the Indian problem. In India—except in the wider sense indicated by Mr Roosevelt, in which all who have part or lot in our civilisation have common interests everywhere—we are free to make such experiments as we may choose. Their success or their failure is nobody's concern but our own. Not so in Egypt, where the world has come to regard us as its trustees.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

Need of Activity by British Authorities.

One cannot over emphasize the importance of the latest achievement in aviation—the 100 mile nonstop flight made recently by two French Army officers from Chalons to Vincennes. The question of the adaptability of the heavier than air machine to purposes of war is now indeed beyond dispute. In the social trip of nearly two hours and a half over the country Captain Marconnet and Lieutenant Fequant did practically what they liked with the Farman biplane they piloted. At one time they flew at an altitude of 900 feet at another they brought the machine down to a level sufficient to take photographic views of the villages and towns over which they passed.

"Nothing could have been easier for us," declared Lieutenant Fequant, "than to blow up any of the places en route, while I believe it would have been extremely difficult for an opposing force to hit us with their guns, owing to the speed and the height at which we were travelling."

It is too much to presume that a detailed report of this first military record in aviation has by this time reached the administrative staffs of the Continental armies? France, legitimately and naturally enough will be the first to profit by the experiment successfully carried out by her army fliers, while considerations which have up to now staked their faith in the superiority of dirigibles must of necessity stop now to reconsider "ab ovo," the whole problem of aerial warfare. Following the lead of "Zeppelinmad" Germany, which has sunk millions in the construction of airships, heedless of the possibilities of aeroplanes, our own War Office is devoting to a similar purpose almost all the funds at its disposal for aeronautical work.

The lesson to be derived from the Chalons-to-Vincennes flight, not to mention other recent records that testify to the amazingly rapid strides made by the heavier than air machines, is certainly one to be learnt without delay. The cost of an aeroplane is on an average ten times less than that of a dirigible, and we have already a number of military officers, such as Captain Bertram Dickson, Lieutenant Dunne, and Lieutenant Launcelot Gibbes, who have acquired proficiency—at their own expense—in the new science, and whose services, therefore, may be utilised at once by the Government. Already Italy and Russia are taking steps to train their officers in piloting aeroplanes. Germany and the other Powers are certain to follow suit, and we must not let the opportunity slip to keep abreast with them.

For the present, England owns one aeroplane, an old Wright machine, which the Hon. C. S. Rolls presented to the War Office sometime ago. But so far no use has been made of the machine which is lying somewhere at Hounslow Barracks or Salisbury Plain, no one knows exactly where. Where it is to be hoped, writes a correspondent of the "Daily News," that in the forthcoming Army Estimates provision will be made for the acquisition of newer types, not only of the Wright pattern, but some Farmans, Sommers, Antoinettes, and Bleriot—a minor item of expenditure when it is said that the average price of an aeroplane is not much more than £1,000.

With delightful candour, Colonel Capper, dealing with the future of aviation in this country, once remarked that "England was not always good at initiative, but she was jolly good at picking the foreigners' brains—and then going something better." In the present case, thanks to the Entente Cordiale, the process would present no great difficulty. The French, who are undoubtedly the pioneers of flight in the heavier than air machines, will assuredly give every facility to British officers to study the science at the military training grounds of Chalons or Vincennes. From the first the military authorities in Paris saw that simultaneously with the construction of dirigibles the organization of a fleet of aeroplanes was imperative. The result is that while we have no official military aviators in England, the French Army List contains the names of fourteen flying men detailed as follows:

Engineers—Lieuts. Cammermann, Aquaviva, Hugoni, Banet, Lethen, Remy, and Vuillermе.

Artillery—Capt. Madiot,

Infantry—Capt. Marconnet, Lieuts. Fequant, Sidot, and Jost.

Cavalry—Capts. Burgeat and Marie.

The officers are trained on the Army aeroplanes acquired by the Government from the Wright brothers, Henry Farman, the Antoinette Company, and other well-known manufacturers.

At the Rheims meeting a special prize was reserved for them to compete for, and official and public encouragement is given them in every way. Only a few weeks ago General Brun, the Minister for War, rode alternately on an Antoinette and a Farman at Chalons, in the presence of his whole staff, and at every aviation meeting there are always a number of officers expressly commissioned to watch and report upon the proceedings.

Such a spirit of initiative has, it is seen, borne fruit, and it is doubtless not asking too much that our Government officials should to some extent follow the lead. It is not, of course, essential that Mr. Haldane should emulate his French colleague, and attempt a personal flight but the moment is singularly opportune for our Army officers to go and see for themselves the progress achieved by military air pilots across the Channel.

THE POSITION IN EGYPT.

A Cairo telegram of June 17 states that the members of the Ministry are in receipt of letters threatening their lives daily, and none of them now goes out unaccompanied by detectives.

Mahomed Bey Farid, the leader of Egyptian National Party, has lost no time in responding to Sir Edward Grey's statement of policy in regard to Egypt by a long letter to the "Nouvelles." In this document he seeks to frame an elaborate indictment of British methods in Egypt. The writer begins by denying that the country is in a stage of disorder, which he declares is an accusation made simply to justify the occupation and to divert the liberal sympathies of the world from the Nationalists. On the contrary, he declares that perfect peace and tranquillity reign. He then proceeds to attack the British system of education in Egypt, and says that all superior military schools have been abolished, whilst gratuitous civil education has also been quashed, together with European missions and secondary schools throughout the provinces. By introducing professors who teach in English in the schools of medicine and the polytechnics, he avers that the intellectual level has been lowered. A violent diatribe follows on the financial management of the country's revenues.

The letter concludes:—"The threats of Sir Edward Grey will have no effect on the advance of our movement. We shall continue to be calm and firm, and shall not allow ourselves to be exasperated either by the laws or the threats by which endeavour is made to foment a revolution. We know what a revolution would cost us, and we shall astonish the world by our tranquillity and our perseverance."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Two Mile Procession through West-end Streets.

A procession two miles in length made up almost exclusively of women, nearly 50 bands of music, hundreds of large banners, thousands of smaller ones carriages by the score a thousand policemen, hundreds of thousands of spectators—these were the details which went to make up the imposing procession organised by the Women's Social and Political Union, which wended its way for hours through the streets of the West-end on June 18. The procession was marshalled in two sections, one stretching from Charing Cross to Westminster, and the other from Blackfriars to Hungerford Bridge.

Hansoms, taxi-cabs, and chars-a-bancs wheeled to the starting point with endless regularity, discharging for the most part daintily clad women, be-sashed, and carrying in their arms lovely bunches of flowers. Thousands of police were on duty, giving willing aid in the formation of the serpent-like queue of four deep. Right at the front the martial drum and fife band of the Women's Social and Political Union, resplendent in their dashing uniforms, waited for something like an hour until the swing of a staff from the bandmistress gave the sign for the huge body to move. There were more men than there has ever been before in a suffragist demonstration, by far the greater number of them being employed in carring the heavier banners—the only outward sign of the inferiority of the women. Seven sections in all went to make up the whole, the larger portion being composed of members of the Women's Social and Political Union, the Womens Freedom League, headed by the picturesque Mrs. Despard also supplying a goodly proportion.

The streets were crowded, and by people less ready to pass caustic comments than was formerly the case. Indeed, one of the surprises was the amount of cheering indulged in. The applause was chiefly reserved for the lady graduates, whilst the white-haired Mrs. Despard smilingly bowed her thanks almost along the whole length of the route. Only half the road was kept, the other portion being reserved as much as possible for the traffic, which eventually, however, became sadly disorganised. Soonafter half-past six the procession moved off, Mrs. Drummond leading the way, being followed by the women's band. Behind rome the most distinctive feature of all—the prisoners' pageant. Young and old they marched like Guardsmen, Miss Christabel Pankhurst leading the way under a banner which said: "617 imprisonments to gain freedom." Other distinguished "prisoners" were Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Gawthorpe, Mrs. Annie Kennie, Mrs. Pethick Larence, Lady Constance Lytton, and Mrs. Leigh. University graduates, athletes, etc., made up the centre of the procession, the rear being brought up by carriages, some beautifully decorated with flowers. Miss Batrice Haraden led the university contingent, other well known ladies who took part being Lady Blomfield, Lady Cockburn (Australia), Viscountess Harberton, Lady Sybil Smith, Lady Emily Lutyens, Hon. Miss Massey, Mrs. S. Solomon (South Africa), Mrs. George Bernard Shaw, Miss Cicely Hamilton, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Evelyn Sharpe, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Sanette Steer, Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss Winifred Mayo, Mrs. Madeline L. Ryley, Mme. Liza Lehmanu, Miss Hether Pallisee Miss Paigrave Turner, Miss Caroline Hubbard, Miss Lowe, and Miss Garnett Anderson. Few fancy costumes were worn, but two young ladies from Swansea, dressed in the old fashioned Welsh costume, supplied just a little variety.

The Colonial and foreign contingents included representatives of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, and the United States, some of whom were dressed in their national costumes.

The spectacle at Hyde Park Corner, between eight and nine o'clock, was a truly remarkable one. The motor omnibuses were crowded with people, who stood on the seats and cheered and waved. The traffic was most completely blocked. Park-lane, and the other streets stretching away from Piccadilly, being almost impassable so thick were the people and vehicles. An hour was taken up in reaching St. George's Hospital from Piecadilly-circus, the omnibuses only just being able to crawl along after long intervals of rest. The police had an exceptionally busy time, but it was ten o'clock before the traffic had straightened itself out. At 8.30 the end of the procession crept slowly along, but there seemed very little prospect of its reaching the Albert Hall in anything like time to hear the speeches. Tired out by the long tramp many of the women had left the procession, whilst many more dodged down side streets in attempts to reach the hall more quickly.

Almost at once the Albert Hall was filled. Here again was a fine spectacle provided, every available inch of room being occupied by white-clad women. Mrs. Pankhurst was in the chair, and she was received with rapturous applause when, after the singing of the "Marsellaise," she rose to open the proceedings. There was only one word, she said in the minds of those who had taken part in the procession, and that was "Victory!" That day's procession must be the last of unenfranchised woman. She then proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to give facilities for the Woman Suffrage Bill, which was supported by the Earl of Lytton and carried amid great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Pankhurst prior to making a more than ordinarily successful appeal for money, said that the funds of the union had reached £68,576. "We want that sum to be increased to £100,000, and one lady—a lady of world-wide fame in science—Mrs. Ayrton has opened this evening's subscription list with £1,000," concluded Mrs. Pankhurst. Immediately Mr. Pethick Lawrence jumped up from his seat on the platform, and declaring the time was not one for small amounts, also promised £1,000.

In all nearly £5,000 was collected by subscription alone, the collection of actual coin also being considerable.

The Prime Minister received on June 21 at 10 Downing Street two deputations on the subject of woman suffrage. A deputation headed by Mrs. Fawcett and representing the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and the Women's Liberal Federation, asked that facilities should be granted for the passing this session of the Woman Suffrage Bill introduced by Mr. Shackleton. Mr. Asquith, in reply, said he had long felt that this question of woman's suffrage, exciting, as it did, an ever-increasing amount of interest in the country, stood in a position of its own from a political, and still more from a parliamentary, point of view. Any Bill which was introduced must be a private member's Bill, and the prospect of such a measure passing through all its stages was exceedingly remote. All he could say that day was that he had listened most respectfully, and from many points of view most sympathetically, to the arguments presented to him, and he should have great pleasure in presenting them to his colleagues. It was only after a Cabinet decision that any definite statement could be made, and it was only right that any decision taken by the Cabinet should be first made public in the House of Common itself. He hoped there would be no undue delay in announcing the decision of the Cabinet on the subject.

Mr. Asquith next received an anti-suffragist deputation, headed by Lady Jersey. After hearing several members of the deputation the Prime Minister said that so far as the general considerations against obliterating the distinction of sex which had hitherto existed in our political constitution had been advance by the speakers, speaking for himself, and not at all for the Government which he belonged, he need hardly them tell they that they were preaching to the converted. The question they had to decide now was whether facilities should be given in the House of Commons for the discussion of the present Bill. That must be decided by the Cabinet as whole and the Government might be trusted to deal with the question in a fair not a partisan spirit. He promised that the subject should receive full consideration.

A book which Mr. Murray has in active preparation is "The Memoirs of Sir John McNeill, G.C.B." Sir John died at Cannes at the patriarchal age of eighty-eight in 1883. In early life he was on the medical staff of the East India Company at Bombay, a position which he resigned on his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia in 1836.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William on June 22 demonstrated his return to his usual health. Rising at dawn, says the correspondent of the "Standard," he transacted much State business before his departure for Hamburgh. Then, wearing admiral's uniform, he drove in an open motor car to Wildpark Station, near Potsdam. On arriving there he got out briskly and without aid, shook hands vigorously with those in waiting to receive him, and then entered his saloon for the journey to Hamburg, a matter of four hours in broiling heat. His Majesty, on reaching the port, was accorded a great popular reception as he drove through the principal streets to the house of Herr Ballin, the chairman of the Hamburg-Amerika Line. Here a party of twenty persons had been invited to meet the Emperor at luncheon. Afterwards the company listened to a lecture illustrated by lime-light views on the mammoth liner which is now building for the company by the Vulkan Yard, Stettin. Subsequently his Majesty drove in a motor car round the town, then toured the harbour in a steam launch before going on board his yacht "Hohenzollern." A succession of audiences followed in connection with the arrangements for the Kiel week, many of which are dependent on the Sovereign's pleasure.

The new steamer which is being built by the Hamburg-Amerika Line will register over 45,000 tons, which is double the size of the company's present large vessel, the "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria." She will be propelled exclusively by turbines, and will have a speed of twenty-two knots per hour. Her size may be estimated by a comparison with the dimensions of the "Mauretania," which are:—Length, 761 ft. 2 in.; beam, 88 ft. 7 in.; depth from upper deck), 56 ft. 6 in. The German vessel's dimensions are: Length, 879 ft. 3 in.; beam, 95 ft. 2 in.; and depth, 64 ft.

The town of Friedberg (Hesse), on June 22, was thrown into a state of great excitement by a violent explosion, which took place in the Town Hall. The staircase was destroyed and several doors and walls blown away. At the same time a man rushed into a branch of the Imperial Bank, which is close by, and fired a revolver at the manager, who happened to be alone, severely wounding him. A number of people who heard the report hurried up and the miscreant made off on a bicycle. A schoolboy and two peasants who tried to stop him were shot and wounded. The man cycled on until he had nearly reached Bad Nauheim, and then shot himself dead. A sum of £235 was found on him. A man who had taken a room at a local hotel a week ago has been missing. His trunk has been searched and several bombs were found, and it is believed that this man is the author of the outrage.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber on June 17, during the debate on M. Briand's declaration, M. Berteaux, the Socialist Radical leader, criticised the Government in regard to its treatment of the Republicans, and expatiated at length on the question of the Estimates for 1911 and the problem of meeting the deficit. He maintained that a general and progressive income-tax was necessary, and that on this, as well as on other points, there must be a loyal and comprehensive contract with the majority. M. Briand replied that on his side, at all events, the contract would be a loyal one.

A scene occurred in the Chamber on June 20 as the result of an altercation between two deputies. The House took sides, and, after vainly trying to quell the disorder, M. Brisson had temporarily to suspend the sitting. When the House resumed business M. Klotz, former President of the Customs Committee, spoke on the financial policy of France, and the debate was continued by M. Cruppi, ex-Minister of Commerce.

ITALY.

The hanging of the bells in the new Campanile in St. Mark's at Venice, the first peals from which were heard on June 22, marks the practical completion of the rebuilding of the beautiful tower begun eight years ago. The roofing is now all that remains to be done. The sound of the bells from the belfry caused great emotion among the people, who had been looking forward to hearing them for the last eight years, and crowded the Piazza in anticipation of the event. The ceremony was made the occasion of a great fete.

A RISING YOUNG ACTRESS.

Daughter of a Bombay Journalist.

Miss Gladys Baird, the clever and prepossessing actress who has made such a distinct impression as the heroine, Julie, in Mr. H. B. Irving's present revival of "The Lyons Mail," at the Queen's Theatre, is not, says the St. James Budget, a relation of Mrs. H. B. Irving—Miss Dorothea Baird—as has been generally supposed. Miss Baird's parents are Scotch, and she was born in Bombay, where her father, Mr. Alec Braid, a member of the London editorial staff of the "New York Herald," was engaged journalistically on the "Bombay Gazette." Mr. Braid, however, was for a short space of time, in the early eighties, an actor—a very young actor—in Mr. F. R. Bensons Company.

Miss Baird is a pupil of Miss Rosina Filippi, who has had taught so many prominent actresses the rudiments of their art. Three years ago, at one of Miss Filippi's matinees, she made her debut in the chief part in "A Country Mouse." Her next appearance was as Anne Boleyn, in the Southern-Marlowe performances here of "When Knighthood Was in Flower"—being then only sixteen years old. Then came engagements—all short ones, owing to the comparatively brief life of the plays—in "Miquette" at the Duke of York's, and in "Her Father," and "Love Watches" at Haymarket. Following this, after a long interval, came Adele, in "Robert Macaire," at the Queen's. Miss Baird very nearly left the stage for good after this, being very dispondent at the short run of "Judge Not—" and "Macaire." Another long period of idleness seemed to be in store for her. But the next day all was well again, for Mr. Irving had offered her the part of Julie in "The Lyons Mail," in which she has made her first real step up the ladder of recognition.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Teheran, June 21 (Reuter).—Feeling against the Russian military occupation is again becoming acute, and untoward incidents arising from the presence of Russian troops in Persian territory are growing more frequent. Recently at Tabriz Russian Cossacks effected wholesale arrests of Persian police on the ground of the alleged maltreatment of a Russian subject, and it is understood in this connection that the dismissal of the Governor, whose handling of a difficult situation has hitherto been remarkably successful, is now demanded by Russia. The Government appears to be endeavouring to prevent the anti-Russian feeling from assuming violent public expression and has prohibited a meeting, which was widely advertised in Teheran, for the purpose of protesting against the Russian occupation.

Berlin, June 20.—The Deutsche Orient Korrespondenz learns from Baghdad that the English are thoroughly in earnest with their project of a railway from Baghdad to Beirut. English capitalists are, it says, so confident that the Turkish Government will approve the plan that they have already bought extensive tracts of land for the purposes of the railway in the centre of Mesopotamia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris. German capitalists interested in "our (the German) Baghdad Railway enterprise," the Korrespondens fears, will not have much cause for rejoicing at the prospect of this competition.

Paris, June 22.—The Tribunal of Commerce to-day delivered judgment in the suit of "Tramier v. Clarke," heard a fortnight ago, in which a retired mariner, seventy years of age, claimed £12,000 damages from Mrs. Clarke, an English lady residing in Paris, for breach of contract in connection with an enterprise, the main purpose of which was a gun-running expedition in Persian waters. The Court decided that Mrs. Clarke, being by profession a banker and an experienced business woman, had not been deceived, as her counsel argued, concerning the nature of the undertaking and that she planned and actually initiated it. The Court therefore ordered her to pay the plaintiff Tramier £2,400 damages and £84 salary due to him for services rendered in fulfilment of the contract.

ARMY PAGEANT.

Picturesque Scenes At Fulham Palace.

Lord Roberts opened the Army Pageant at Fulham, June 20. Upon his arrival, Lord Roberts, who was dressed in full uniform, walked up to the tiers behind the Royal Box and shook hands with a party of Sikhs who had come to witness the pageant powerful brown black-haired black eyed impenetrable-faced soldiers who stood straight as lances to salute the Indian veteran. They had come to look at the beginnings of the British Army which they knew; and here was the man who led the march to Kandahar.

The beginnings of the pageant were barbarous. A horde of wild-haired savages attacked another tribe which was at dinner—attacked with stones and clubs—and there was a disorderly riot. Two Roman horsemen rode up, contemplated the barbarians, and trotted off, pursued by barbarian cavalry. A couple of chariots swept in at full gallop, the scarlet-cloaked riders straining at the reins. Enter a company of Roman soldiers, armed with shield and sword, marching in order. The native cavalry attack them riding upon the swords, and the Romans retreat, fighing a rearguard action with perfect composure. But the Romans have come and left a mark which endures to this day.

EARLY EPISODES.

So much the introduction pictures. Then came Episode I., King Arthur, Gildas the Christian, Merlin the Wisard; these consult on the eve of battle. Near by is a bright crowd of warriors and women. Shall they fight for the cross? Gildas holds on high the emblem, Merlin, snowy-bearded, clad in waving grey, shrinks back—back, so the legend tells, to be prisoned by his own act, turned against him, for many a long year. A long, dark line of Danes, axe in hand, emerges from the shadowy wood; the Christain host falls on them and sweeps them back. But the King is slain—many an English King has been slain for his people—and his men bear him to burial shoulder-high, to the wailing of a dirge. King Arthur passes into the shadow of a dream and Alfred the first, great King of England, strides into the sunlight. You shall see his statue raised on high in Winchester, helmed and holding his great sword. A hunting party, all scarlet and green, sweeps across the sward. They are surprised by a raiding party of Danes, and ride away at full gallop. The Danish footmen enter, armed with spears, and the Saxon host, led by the King, come to the attack. Alfred is borne in triumph on his shield. His men, to left and right, a wall of fighting men, behind their round shields stand beneath the shadow of the sacred tree, and the King speaks. "Look to your ships." Far off, the people, clad in red and green and white, stand listenining.

Entrenched upon a knoll they withstood the mailed charge of the Norman knights, led by William, clad in scarlet surcoat sewn with gold. Once again in the charge thundered down upon them and wheeled away; and then, in the final onset they were whelmed under the disciplined host, and Harold was slain. Edith of the Swan's Neck and her ladies come to beg the King's body of William but he sent her away. He had business to attend to, had William. So Edith went with the black canons of Winchester to find the dead king (so his story tells), and she found it by a mark upon the body, for the face was disfigured. And the knight, William Malles, buried Harold lying under a cairn on the rocks by Hastings. "He guarded the shore when living; let him guard it now that he is dead," said Duke William—he that became King of England because his men could fight.

MAKINGS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Now come we to the fray of Dupplin Muir. There were pikes on both sides, but one party of the Scots had archers. So when the battle was joined the archers drew off on either flank and poured in their shafts; and the enemy, having no archers nor any shot, were forced together till they could not free their fighting hand, and so they were slain. So Edward Balios won his fight, and reigned over Scotland for eleven weeks—rest his soul.

But in the Battle of Crecy we come to the makings of the British Army, which foiled its enemies with terror from many a century. See the ment-at-arms in white surcoats and blue, flanked by the archers, and beside them is a bombard, belching now and again, and knucking flat the guns' crew, who, clad in russet kick heels in air. Facing them are the Genoese cross-bowmen crouching behind shields. The French cavalry and men-at-arms come in from the right and charge. But the English archer's shot is thick as hail; and when the French draw off the dead cumber the ground. The French draw off before that terrible rain of arrows, which made the English archer feared of all the world.

Follows the battle of Mount Auray, when the English archers, spanding arrows on the French armour in vain, dropped their bows, and rushed upon the Frenchmen, clutched the axes out of their hands, knocked the enemy on the head. Close hand-to-hand fighting, where the men who mean to win, kill and win.

THE MIGHT OF ENGLAND.

Agincourt illustrates another victory of the English fighting men. By this time the man-at-arms is splendid person, clad in full armour, wearing his broidered surcoat over all. Still the English fough on foot, gentle and simple side by side; and the French horsemen charged in vain. Again the bombard, spitting ineffectual fire, herales the artillery of the future; but Agincourt is won by hard hand-work.

The might of England grows: here is the might of a Maid. The English are drawn up in battle array, armed with glaive and sword; and then from the greenwood shadows rides the Maid of Are, clad all in silver mail, beneath her flowing white surcoat. She rides bareheaded, lance in air; and at her back ride the French spearmen, levelling 20ft. lances flying pennons. So she drives the English, and so passes again into the green shade. Yet she rides ever, the Maid in the white armour, her spearmen at her back. The English had no joy of the Maid, but in the years to come they honoured her.

But when Queen Elizabeth come in glorious in jewelled ruff and gold farthingale, the British Army is marching on very sturdy legs. Her Majesty's entrance is preceded by a charming dance upon the green, to the fine old tune of "Mowing the Barley." The Queen rejects the counsel of the worthy Lord Mayor of London—and more especially does her horse reject it. "When we need your counsel, we will ask it ?" says the Queen. Then enter the train-bands, to tuck of drum—tall fellows in steel caps, carrying pikes. These men are trained. The sergeant-major twirls a two-handed sword. They go through their pike-drill to perfection these sturdy fellows in doubled and hose—and away they go to the tune of Greensleeves, that Shakespeare knew. Then we see in the rescue of Flushing the beginning of firearms. The musketeers with their rests advance and fire advance and fire again and when the enemy charge they hold their own. Here is the beginning of the terrible infantry fire that shattered the French at Fontenoy.

At Naseby—history apart—discipline holds its own, and the ring of blue-clad Cavaliers, kneeling behind their pikes withstand charge after charge of the Roundhead cavalry until they are wholly overcome. So ends Part I.

THE NEW MODEL AND AFTER.

In Part 2 we come to the British Army founded on the new model of Cromwell and of Monk. At Malplaquet, at Dettingen, at Minden, the British Army, in their tight, white trousers, red tunics and cocked hats, won by tactical skill, backed by the hard, indomitable fighting of the English service man. Tactical dispositions depend upon the lie of the country; and in a pageant nothing but an indication can be given. The troops deploy, advance, retire, and charge; and the westering sun gleams upon their scarlet, and the trees of the Bishop's garden throw long shadows; and the muskets crackle in the rolling, steady, unceasing fire of the British.

So we come to the Peninsular War. The Spanish peasant are dancing, and the postmaster and tavern-keeper is looking on, when in rides a French officer with despatches from Napoleon. His horse is foundered—he will have another. Not so thinks that postmaster—patriotic soul. He wrests the despatches from the officer, the villagers close about him, and a girt stabs him. Captain Water rides up, takes the despatches from the postmaster, and gallops away. But Sir John Moore's army is in retreat; and the soldiers stumble past, slowly, very slowly, halt and lame and wounded, and indication—only an indication—of that dreadful march. But the riflemen beat of the French cavalry dashing fellows in yellow helmets, and the retreat goes by. Followed, the great fight when Moore sent the Black Watch to support the 50th and the Highlanders, marching to the music of the pipes, push the French hand. Then Moore is struck by a cannon shot and is borne away.

Then comes the marching and counter-marching and the attack of Barrosa, and the march past, Lord Roberts taking the salute. Then a faint indication of the tremendous attack upon Badajos, the charge the scaling ladders, the flaming breach, the men thrown from the ramparts. . . . The great duke seated on horseback, quietly watched the operations.

That was the end.

St. George of England, bearing the red cross flag and clad in full armour, marched out and stood in the centre of the wide green space, closed in with great trees. About him were ranked on either side the famous regiments of the British Army, glowing rank behind rank; and right in front there, galloped up a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery as it is to-day, and reined up in front of Lord Roberts. Then came Britannia, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa. In the little space of the Bishop's field, there in the glow of the setting sun, stood the symbols of Empire, of kingship, and of arms; for "Service is power."

WOMAN MASQUERADER.

Romantic Life Story of an Enfield "Man."

Remarkable evidence was heard at a coroner's enquiry at Enfield into the circumstances of the death of the woman who had for the last 20 years passed as a man, and was known as Harry Lloyd. She lived in Alma-road, Enfield Wash, with a young woman of 26, employed as a school teacher, who always believed the woman to be her father.

Elizabeth Lloyd, the young woman in question, gave evidence without emotion and in a straightforward and self-confident manner.

The coroner.—The deceased you always knew as your father?—Yes.

It is a matter of common knowledge that on her death it was discovered that the deceased was a woman?—Yes.

So far as you know, has she always dressed in man's attire?—So far as my memory goes back. I remember things when I was as young as three years.

For how long do you remember her?—I suppose that is 23 years.

Do you remember the death of your mother?—Perfectly.

What was your age then?—Six and a-half.

Did you understand what you guardian's nationality was?—I always understood it was French.

The coroner said he had received a telegram from a Mr. Kels, at Southend, and the witness explained that the deceased worked for Mr. Kels at Edmonton when she first remembered anything definitely.

Do you remember what the nature of the employment was?—Distraint work for Mr. Kels, and keeping a lodging-house for him.

During what period of her life did the deceased give lessons in French?—Until last August, when she became unwell.

What was the matter with her then?—I can only tell you she was getting rapidly weaker.

Did she ever tell you what her age was?—She told me her age once, and it would make her 74 when she died.

During the time that you have lived with her, during the last 20 years, do you know whether she ever saw a doctor at any time?—Never to my knowledge. She was never ill until last August.

Did you ever suggest she should see a doctor?—I have done it many times in the last year, but she always said "No," she would be better when the weather got better.

Was she very decided about it?—Very.

The witness, continuing, said that at about 3.30 on Saturday afternoon there was a change in the deceased, and Dr. Foott was sent for. When he arrived the deceased was dead.

The coroner.—And did he make a statement about her being a woman?—He said as soon as he saw the body that it was a woman and not a man.

Proceeding, the witness said that she and the deceased had always occupied separate rooms, and there had never at any time been anything which aroused her suspicions that the deceased was not her father.

The Coroner.—Do you remember at the time your mother died whether any other persons were there?—As far as my memory goes it seems to me I can see a man and a woman, as well as the deceased.

Did the deceased ever speak about your mother?—If I questioned her she would tell me little details. It always upset her.

Did she ever say anything to you about marriage with your mother?—She always said "Another time."

Did you ever say anything about the name Lloyd, knowing she was supposed to be French?—She said she came of Welsh people, who some generations back settled in France. She said she had one brother named Paul Lloyd.

I suppose we may take it now that your mother was a sister of the de

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 20, Sir Henry Craik asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What are the existing statutory conditions with regard to the number of members of the Viceroy's Council who must have been in the service of the Crown in India for at least ten years; and what number of the members of the existing council fulfil that condition.

Mr. Montagu: Under section 8 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, three of the ordinary members of the Governor-General's Council must be persons who at the time of their appointment have been for at least ten years in the service of the Crown in India. Three members of the existing Council fulfil that condition.

SECONDARY EDUCATION AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Madras has decided that secondary education should be self-supporting and has in consequence raised fees for secondary schools to such an extent that only the children of well-to-do parents can attend these institutions; and, if so, whether this has met with the approval of the Government of India.

Mr. Montagu: The question of raising the standard and rates of fees in secondary schools under public management was very fully discussed in the Madras Legislative Council on April 18. My hon. friend will see from the report of the debate in the "Fort St. George Gazette" of May 3 that the Madras Government have arrived at no decision in the matter; that they are not committed to the increase of eightpence a month recommended by a conference of representative educationists; and that they have undertaken to give very careful consideration to the remarks made on the subject in Council. The matter is within the competence of the local Government, and the sanction of the Government of India is not required.

INDIAN AND EUROPEAN INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How many Indian inspectors of schools are employed by the Madras Government, and how many European inspectors; and whether there is any intention on the part of the Madras Government to carry out the recommendations of the Public Service Commission that native agency should be increasingly employed in the matter of inspecting schools and that the recruitment of inspectors in England should not be so commonly resorted to as heretofore.

Mr. Montagu: The agency maintained in Madras for the purposes of inspecting schools, educating nearly a million boys, consists of nine inspectors, twenty-one assistant inspectors, and 102 sub-assistant inspectors. Of these six inspectors and two assistant inspectors are Europeans; the rest are Indians. For a statement of the policy of Government, in respect of the recruitment of inspector of schools, I would refer my hon. friend to paragraph 43 of the well-known resolution on Indian educational policy issued in 1904.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

On Tuesday, June 21, Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the suspension of the municipal powers of the city of Ahmedabad by the Government of Bombay; if so, whether, having regard to a recently published report stating that the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency have made commendable progress everywhere, he can state the reason for the action in suspending the municipal powers of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Montagu: The Bombay Government have, by order made under Section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, superseded the Ahmedabad Municipality for one year on account of its incompetence, persistent default, and abuse of powers. The order was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of May 19, with a statement of the reasons for the action taken. I shall be happy to let the hon. member have a copy of it, if he desires. I may add that the most recently published report on municipalities in Bombay, so far from commending the progress of the Ahmedabad Municipality, speaks of its "incapacity to treat any subject in a businesslike manner or to conduct the administration of City Government."

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies if he would say who were the consulting engineers of the Canton-Kowloon Railway whether they acted in that capacity in connection with the Shanghai-Nankin Railway, the Hong Kong Railway and the Johore Railway all lines that could never pay owing to the cost of construction; whether the late chief British accountant was the nominee of those engineers; where the amount of his embezzlements had yet been ascertained and whether any steps were being taken to recover that amount from his nominators.

Col. Seely: The consulting engineers are Sir J Wolfe Barry and Partners. The consulting engineers for the Johore Railway are Messrs. Gregory, Eyles, and Waring. I have no information as to the Shanghai-Nankin Railway. I cannot accept the statement that either the Hong Kong or the Johore Railway can never pay. As I informed the hon. gentleman on Nov. 25, the Colonial Office is not concerned with the doings of the late chief accountant on the Chinese section of the line.

THE JOHORE RAILWAY.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any liability attached to the giving of expert advice paid for by the Crown Agents for the Colonies; if so, how was the liability enforced when it resulted in defective work and waste of money; how many miles of the Johore Railway had been washed away owing to insufficient and defective bridge openings; whether he had got any estimate of the cost of the repairs; what steps, if any, had been taken to recover that loss from those to whose advice it was due; and whether his Majesty's Government had sanctioned its imposition on the Sultanate of Johore.

Col. Seely: Owing to floods, resulting from very heavy rains, damage estimated at dollars 150,000 was done to the Johore Railway. There was nothing in the nature of the drainage done to indicate faulty construction, and the question of recovering money does not arise. The cost of the repairs will, of course, be defrayed by the owners of the line, the Government of Johore.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN THE KHOND DISTRICTS.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the inquiry ordered by the Government of Bengal into the issue of liquor licenses in the Khond districts against which public protests of the people have been made has been concluded; whether he is in a position to state the nature of the report of the Commissioner; and what action the Government of Bengal have taken in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information about the matter other than that contained in a letter and a leading article in the Calcutta Statesman of Feb. 16, 1910, to which his attention has been directed by my hon friend. He has called for a report from the Government of Bengal on the points mentioned in the question.

THE PESHAWUR RIOTS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Mr. Merk, chief commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, declined to receive a deputation representing the Hindoo community on the subject of the riots which took place at Peshawur in March last, the deputation being composed of a number of leading Hindoo and Sikh residents of Peshawur; and whether inquiries will be made as to the grounds of refusal, and also as to the breakdown of the official arrangements to cope with the disturbances named.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information on any of the points referred to in the question. From the newspaper reports it appears that the Chief Commissioner's inability to receive the deputation was due to his absence from Peshawar on tour. The Secretary of State will inquire into the facts of the case.

CHINESE TROOPS IN LHASA.

On Wednesday, June 22, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary for India whether the Secretary of State had any information to the effect that 1,000 men of the Chinese garrison at Lhasa had been killed in a rising of the inhabitants.

Mr. Montagu: A rumour has reached the Government of India that fighting has taken place in a district distant some days' march to the east of Lhasa, and that 500 Chinese troops have been killed: but no certain information has been received.

METHODS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has official knowledge of the fact that a recently published pamphlet by Mr. Mackarness on the methods of the Indian police in the twentieth century has been proscribed and declared forfeit by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam under the new Press Act; and if so, whether he will cause inquiry to be made into the grounds of such action.

Mr. Montagu: The pamphlet in question had been declared by the Government of Eastern Bengal, and Assam and by five other local Governments, to be forfeited to his Majesty under section 15 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, on the ground that it contains words which have a tendency to bring the Government established by law in British India into hatred and contempt. (Cheers.) The Secretary of State considers that these Governments were fully justified in their action, and sees no reason for shirking from applying the same law to obnoxious matter transmitted from England as is applied to similar matter produced in India itself.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Is the hon. gentleman aware that only fifty copies of this pamphlet were sent to India altogether, and that the Government of India—the Governor's Council—have declared those pamphlets forfeit; and will he say whether the phamphlet itself does not consist chiefly of extracts from official reports and replies given to questions in this House?

Mr. Montagu: It must be obvious to the hon. member that the damage done by a particular pamphlet does not depend upon the number of pamphlets imported. If the hon. member will read the pamphlet in connection with document from which it purports to quote he will see how very mischievous is the use which has been made of the quotations.

Mr Keir Hardie: Will the hon. member say whether there is one single statement in the pamphlet which is not a correct extract from some official document, and whether statements of that kind are not to be allowed to be circulated either in India or any other part of the Dominions?

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member will confer with me after question time I will go through the pamphlet with him and explain the enormous number of inaccuracies on every page.

Mr. Keir Hardie: On the proper occasion I will endeavour to obtain the information for the use of the public as well as myself.

Mr. Rees: May I ask the hon. gentleman whether the publication of obnoxious matter like this and attacks of this kind upon the Indian police do not cruelly misrepresent the Indian police and those from whom the police are recruited, as well as add to the difficulties of the police in detecting and punishing crime?

Mr. Montagu: Every effort is made every year, both here and in India, to improve the India police force, and attacks upon the force, which are wholly unsubstantiated by evidence produce a very serious effect upon the capacity of that force to retain public confidence and preserve order.

Mr. Steel-Maitland: Will the hon member say whether, in view of the statement that the pamphlet contained inaccuracies and was likely to produce a breach of the peace, he will consider the possibility of proceeding for libel against the author of it?

Mr. Montagu: I do not think I said anything about a breach of the peace.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official knowledge of the fact that in five civil suits in the district of Dinajepore, in Eastern Bengal, damages were obtained against a sub inspector of police for wrongful confinement and for the recovery of money alleged to have been extorted, and that the district superintendent of police, subsequent to the decree, took up the case departmentally and found the sub-inspector not guilty; and whether any further action has been taken in this case by the Government.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen the report of a question and answer on this subject in the Eastern Bengal Council. He does not know whether any further action has been taken in the case but he will inquire.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Maulvi Mazharul Huq, lately deputy superintendent of police at Midnapore, whose conduct in the Midnapore conspiracy case was the subject of animadversion by the Chief Justice of Bengal has been promoted to officiate as a district superintendent of police and whether there is likely to be any further delay in the issue of orders on the result of the official inquiry into the conduct of the police and of other authorities which was directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in consequence of the judgment of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Montagu: It is the case that this officer, who holds the substantive appointment of deputy superintendent of police at Sonthal Perguannahs, and has served in the police force for thirty one years, has been appointed to officiate temporarily as superintendent of the police of that district during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave. The arrangement is in accordance with regular practice, the object being to avoid unnecessary transfers by appointing the officer on the spot to fill a casual vacancy of a few months. As regards the second part of the question I would refer my hon. friend to the answer given by me on March 1 to the member for Roxburghshire.

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On Thursday, June 23, Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state whether the Hon. J. O. Miller has resigned or has expressed his intention of resigning in the near future his appointment as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information, but he understands that Mr. Miller has informally expressed his intention to retire from his office shortly.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If it is proposed to create a department of education in charge of an ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council: and, if so, whether the creation of such a department will necessitate legislation, giving power to increase the number of ordinary members of the Council of the Governor-General beyond six.

Mr. Montagu: It is premature to make a statement upon this subject, but the reply to the second part of the question is in the negative.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the names of the ordinary members of the Council of the Governor-General as at present constituted who at the time of their appointment had been for at least ten years in the service of the Crown in India.

Mr. Montagu: The ordinary members who possess the qualification in question are Mr. Miller, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Robertson.

Earl of Ronaldshay: Am I to understand that if Mr. Miller does retire the first appointment after his retirement will be that of a member of the Civil Service who has served ten years in India?

Mr. Montagu: Under the statute there must be three Ordinary Members of the Council who have served in India for ten years. If Mr. Miller retires there will be only two, and it will be necessary to appoint a third.

THE MURDERER OF MR. JACKSON.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the dates of the sentence and execution of Ananta Luxman Kanare, who shot Mr. Jackson, at Nasik, on Dec 21, 1909.

Mr. Montagu: Kanare was sentenced to death on March 29, 1910, and executed on April 19.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PERSIA.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Governments of England and Russia still adhered to the pledge given to the Government of Persia after the signature of the Anglo-Russian Convention that they would guarantee the absolute integrity and independence of Persia.

Sir E. Grey: In the note referred to by the hon. member the two Governments informed the Persian Government of the agreement arrived at between them to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. They adhere to this undertaking. The two Governments did not guarantee the independence and integrity of Persia.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

THE DUTY ON CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Mr. Rice—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether an Excise duty is collected on cigars and cigarettes manufactured in India equivalent to the import duties on those articles.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office has received any report regarding the riotous occurrences in Peshawar during March 21 and 22 last; whether he has been informed that the Hindoo community has formulated charges against the district magistrate, and has offered to submit these charges to an impartial inquiry, but that the acting commissioner has declined to receive the petition or a deputation in support of it; whether the India Office has information showing that after the outbreak of riotousness on March 21 the district magistrate left Peshawar in the midst of the rioting without making suitable arrangements for the protection of law and order; and whether, in view of these and subsequent petty outbreaks of disorder on the border, the India Office has any papers to lay upon the table for the information of members.

THE PRESS ACT OF 1910.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether papers will be laid upon the table containing the communications which passed between the Indian Government and the India Office on the Press Act of 1910 and reports concerning the administration of the Act; and whether this will be done before the debate on the Indian Budget.

SAVARKAR'S APPEAL.

Court's Final Decision.

The appeal of Vinayak Savarkar, who is now being transhipped to Bombay for trial in connection with the Nasik conspiracy charges came before the Court of Appeal in London on three occasions during mail week. Savarkar was then detained in Brixton Prison under an order made by Sir Albert De Rutzen, directing his removal to India, under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, to answer charges of sedition, high treason, and abetting to murder. The matter had been before a Divisional Court on a rule nisi for a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the governor of the prison; and the Court discharged the rule. Savarkar is now appealing from that decision.

When the hearing of the appeal was begun on Thursday, the Solicitor-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs, K. C.), acting for the Crown, raised the preliminary objection that, as the writ of Habeas Corpus related to a criminal prosecution, there could be no appeal to this civil tribunal. Their lordships upheld the objection, but gave Mr. Powell, K. C., leading counsel for the appellant, leave to give short notice of original motion, so that the matter could be further dealt with.

The Court now gave their reasons for upholding the objection on Thursday, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams stating that no appeal would lie, having regard to Section 47 of the Judicature Act, 1873, which enacted that no appeal would lie to the Court from any judge of the High Court in any criminal case or matter.

Upon Mr. Powell rising to make his original motion, of which notice had been given to the other side.

The Solicitor-General objected that the Court had no jurisdiction under Sections 10, 33, and 35 of the Fugitive Offenders Act to hear the motion.

Argument upon this objection occupied until late in the afternoon when the Court held that the objection could not prevail.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said the motion could be made to any court which came within the definition of "Superior Court."

Lords Justices Moulton and Buckley agreed.

Mr. Powell then opened his argument, first narrating the facts which led up to the arrest of Savarkar. Savarkar, he said, was a student of Gray's Inn, and came to England from India in 1906. He was charged with making seditious speeches in India in 1906, and with sedition, high treason and abetment of murder in this country. He resided at India House and some of the speeches were delivered there. He was alleged to have caused seditious pamphlets to be printed in London, and posted to India; and a man named Chatterbhuj who had himself been charged with very serious offences in India and had purchased his freedom by turning "King's evidence," had deposed that Savarkar gave him a parcel of twenty pistols to take to India. Savarkar's story was that, if properly translated, the pamphlets would not be found to bear the interpretation put upon them, and there was an affidavit by an Indian lady, now living in Paris, to the effect that she could give evidence that the pistols were not sent by Savarkar or from London.

Counsel was still dealing with the facts when the case was adjourned until Monday.

On that day Mr. Powell, K.C. (continuing his argument) urged that trial in India would be greatly to the disadvantage of his client, seeing that there were people who were willing to give evidence in his favour with respect to what was done at India House, but would not go out to India. Counsel ready an affidavit by Savarkar, who claimed to have the status of a British subject, and to be entitled to trial in England for offences alleged to have been committed here. Other affidavits were read, in which Hindoos denied that the speeches made at India House had a seditious tendency, that translations of Savarkar's speeches were correct, and that either Savarkar or themselves had anything to do with sending revolvers from England to India. Counsel submitted that to put Savarkar on his trial for offences said to have been committed in 1906 would be unjust, and that it would not be conducive to the interests of justice to take him to India for trial for offences said to have been committed in 1906 and 1909, right away from the evidence he had got. Having been resident in England so long, he had the right of an ordinary British subject to be tried here.

Mr. J. M. Parekh followed on the same side, contending that the offences of 1908 and 1909 were only triable in England. Sections 33 and 35 of the Fugitive Offenders Act were not applicable in this case unless the Crown showed that there was a court in India which had concurrent jurisdiction with the courts in England, and that they had not shown. It would be a case of grave oppression to send Savarkar to India, because he would not be able to give evidence in his own defence; he would lose his witnesses, and he would have no right of appeal.

In reply to Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C., for the Crown, said, with respect to the allegation of the transmission of revolvers, the bulk of the witnesses were in India.

The case was again adjourned.

On June 21, without calling upon Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C. (Solicitor-General), for the Crown, the Court unanimously agreed to dismiss the appeal.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams expressed his disagreement with the argument which had been advanced that the charges were of a trivial character. In his opinion, they were most serious. The fact that most of the witnesses who would be called with regard to the seditious speeches were in India was sufficient ground for sending the case to India. He did not think the statement that some witnesses would be ready to give evidence in England, but would not go to India, was ground for ordering the trial to take place in England. He very much doubted whether those witnesses would be ready to give evidence in England unless they got an assurance of indemnity, which they clearly ought not to receive. As to the mode of trial in India, the accused was likely to get a fair trial before the Special Court.

Lords Justices Moulton and Buckley expressed agreement.

Mr. Powell asked the Court to make an order that the accused might not be surrendered until opportunity had been given to his advisers to consider what steps should be taken in the matter.

Sir Rufus Isaacs said he had no objection to the issue of the warrant being suspended for seven days to meet this request, but that was the utmost concession the Crown would make.

Mr. Powell said he was satisfied with the offer, and the order was made accordingly.

A new Zeppelin dirigible has been ordered for the German Army. This will make the seventeenth German military dirigible placed on order this year.

A correspondent of "Nature" suggests that the Star of Bethlehem was Halley's Comet, but Dr. Cowell, to whom the point was submitted, does not hold this view.

The cost of living in America, according to official statistics issued recently is higher now than at any time during the preceding twenty years. The cost of living last March was nearly 8 per cent. higher than in March 1909, 10·2 per cent. higher than in August, 1908, 49·2 per cent. higher than the average of 1907, 58·8 per cent. higher than the average for the ten years 1900-1909. These figures are for the wholesale prices alone. The retail prices, if computed, would probably show still more significant increases. Despite the high cost of living in the United States to-day, says a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," the people generally are prosperous. There is a minimum of unemployment, and there is a bigger margin at the end of the year for saving. The standard of comfort and education among the working classes is higher than in any other country in the world.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Stagnation at St. Stephen's.

The oldest parliamentary hand can hardly recall a period when affairs at St. Stephen's seemed so lifeless as they are now. Political controversy for the moment appears to be at an end. The attendance in the House grows more and more attenuated. The Lobby is a wilderness. The fact is that something very like stagnation prevails in parliamentary matters, and seems likely to continue till the Conference comes to an end. Mr. Redmond put in his first appearance at Westminster on June 22 since the rising of the House for the spring recess, but, beyond swearing allegiance to King George, took no part in the proceedings.

THE CONFERENCE.

The negotiations on the subject of the constitutional issue between the two Houses of Parliament reached a new and important stage on June 17, when the representatives of the two great parties met for the first time in the formal conference to which all previous personal exchanges of view between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour in conjunction with leading colleagues, were merely preliminary. The peculiar significance of the gathering may be inferred from the fact that an official announcement in relation to it was issued from 10 Downing Street at night. This was in the following terms:—

"A meeting took place this afternoon in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons between members of the Government and some of the leaders of the Opposition.

"There were present the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. A. Chamberlain.

"The subject of discussion was the constitutional position."

It is understood that the deliberations were entirely untrammelled by any limitations, or conditions, and that the proceedings will be throughout regarded as confidential.

While the leaders named are those who constitute the Conference proper, it is quite understood that should it be found necessary or desirable in the course of the negotiations, other members of Parliament or officials of the two Houses may be called in for purposes of consultation.

The promptitude with which the deliberations have been begun was favourably commented on as evidence of the desire to arrive at a settlement of the constitutional question. There were also in the parliamentary lobbies many expressions of full confidence in the personnel of the Conference, which it is recognised could not be of a more representative character. The composition of the Conference on each side is very similar. The Government is represented by its leader in the Commons and its leader in the Lords, while exactly the same arrangement applies to the Opposition. Beyond this the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the one hand is balanced by the ex-Chancellor on the other, and for the fourth representative of each party the Government has a Minister of Cabinet rank from the Commons and the Opposition an ex-Cabinet Minister from the Lords. Thus in the Commons, where the Government forces predominate, its nominees number three against two for the Opposition, and in the Upper House, where the Government is in a minority, the Opposition has two representatives against one for the Government.

In respect to the intimation that the negotiations throughout will be regarded as confidential, it is evident that the intention is that there shall be no peacemeal disclosure of what is going forward. If members of the Conference were permitted to give indications as to the progress of the negotiations, such a course would probably militate against ultimate agreement. But when the Conference has agreed up on a course (should agreement be found possible) the entire House will doubtless be taken into full confidence. Mr. Asquith's recent answer on the subject indicated this, and it is evident that the House will have ample opportunity of discussion before legislative effect is sought to be given to the findings of the Conference.

Now that the Conference has met it is taken for granted that there will be no General Election this year, and, should the proceedings be as prolonged as some people expect it is not likely that even in the event of a disagreement there will now be a General Election before the King's Coronation.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons on June 20 Sir H. Dalziel asked the Prime Minister whether he adhered to the undertaking given at an earlier period of the session that the Resolutions adopted by this House limiting the legislative powers of the House of Lords should be introduced into that House without any unnecessary delay, and that, in the event of rejection, advice would be tendered to the Crown with a view to ensuring that a Bill founded upon such Resolutions should become law. The hon. member also asked the Prime Minister whether his hope of an early meeting with the leader of the Opposition had yet been realised; and, if so, with what result.

Mr. Asquith: I will answer these questions together. The official announcement published on Friday evening shows what progress has been made in regard to a meeting between representatives of the Government and the Opposition. As regards the inquiries addressed to me, in the existing circumstances I must ask my hon. friend to be content with the assurance, which I have no hesitation in giving, that the Government have not lost sight and will not lose sight of the declared objects of their policy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wedgwood asked whether the addition of the Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Conference was made at the request or on the suggestion of the Irish Party, and whether a further appointment would be made to represent the Labour Party.

Mr. Asquith: I do not think that is a question which ought to be put to me. (Hear hear.) There has been no addition of any sort or kind. (Hear, hear.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalumi	1	1	5
E Mamgon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	10
Total	11	11	97
This day last year	1	1	57

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
July 8th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	215	51	7
B	182	75	6
B	181	103	9
C	103	39	3
D	117	42	2
E	76	12	1
E	129	40	7
F	48	2	0
G	49	1	0
Total	955	365	35
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,320

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising from
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,
is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Animals
Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

'VANA' TONIC WINE
(TRADE MARK)

An ideal vitaliser for body and brain. A powerful restorative for weak nerves, depressed spirits and lack of energy. Makes mental and physical exertion a pleasure and pleasure doubly enjoyable.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI
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Cold liquids poured into a Thermos Flask remain cold for days—though the Flask itself be kept in tropical heat—and hot liquids keep hot for twenty - four hours though you keep the Thermos in an icehouse.

THERMOS FLASK

cannot get out of order—never loses its power—requires no chemicals, methylated spirits or other expense, and lasts a lifetime. Once try a 'Thermos'—you will wonder how you ever got along without one.

The Thermos 'Oval' Flask and the 'Thermetot' (for food) are other invaluable specialities. Your Silversmith, Jeweller, Chemist, or Store can supply you, but be sure to specify the Thermos Flask. Beware of worthless imitations.

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The First Automobile Races in 1910.

Result of the Winter and Gothenburg Cup Races.

1st—Mr. Salomonsen on a Delaunay-Belleville,
2nd—Mr. Christiansen on a Pipe,
fitted with

MICHELIN Tyres.

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FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

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The world's Best Hair Grower and Restorer.
This is the greatest Indian Hair-Food, decidedly superior to all other Foreign Brands.
Most persistent flavour, immensely Cooling medicinal properties. Your Hair will grow abundantly if you use Keshranjan daily
Re. 1 per Bottle.
Post free Rs. 1-5.

OUR LIVER MIXTURE.
A good Liver makes life enjoyable while a bad Liver is the source of endless misery. When you have such symptoms—viz.—bad taste in the mouth, irregularity of the bowels, heart-burn, costiveness or looseness, indigestion, pains in the head and burning of the palm of hands and feet, Mind, Your Liver is out of order. Our Jakhidari Kashaya is the best and surest remedy for all such complaints.
Price per phial... ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7

Our Sonita Sodhak (The great Indian remedy) cures Black and White Leprosy, cures swelling of nose, ears and tips of fingers, loss of sensation & heaviness of the body, black spots over the skin, &c.
Price for a fortnight ... ... Rs. 4
Packing and Postage ... ... As. 11

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, M. C. A. (U.S.A.), &c., &c,
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FOR GARMENTS MADE AT HOME.

For those who make their garments at home there is no fabric quite the equal of "Viyella." Its soft finish gives comfort to the tenderest skin; it does not shrink, and its texture is just right to provide sufficient warmth without risk of chill.

Be sure you see the "Viyella" label on the selvedge.

Ask your draper to show you the new patterns; if you have any difficulty write for our booklet about "Viyella."

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,
is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."
A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specially "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

A Cure that Cures.
There are men and women in every locality who are being racked to death with Rheumatism. Many of them have tried electricity, liniments, Turkish and mineral baths, massage, &c., while others have been doctored until they have lost all hope and patience. Little's Oriental Balm has, by its thousands of successful cures, demonstrated its superiority over any known treatment for the cure of Rheumatism. Through it, sufferers have abandoned their crutches, others have been cured after years of suffering. We have yet to learn of a single instance where Little's Oriental Balm has not cured when given a fair trial.
Mr. H. E. Wood, Seventh Avenue, New York writes:—"For the past 5 years I have been laid up totally lame from Rheumatism, and suffered the most excruciating pain; all medical aid was unavailing. Two bottles of Little's Oriental Balm cured me completely." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 7.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 82 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris For— 25-19 1-8+1 1-8
Rentes 3 per cent, ... 97 1-2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20-44 1-2+0-1
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 25 3-16+1-4
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 15-16+5-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Speculative demand closed week.

Rupee Paper 2 1-2 per cent. ... 63 5-8+1-8
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-13 1-3 unchgd (Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10
Council Bills—Extra allotments—Calcutta Rs. 100000 at 1s 4d
2 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 1-2unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 1-8+1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 2 3-4+7-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 1-4+1-4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 2 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1-8+1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 3-8 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£41,500,000	Dec. £ 900,000
Public Deposits	...£21,500,000	Dec. £ 3,200,000
Other Deposits	...£45,400,000	Dec. £1,,160,000
Government Securities	£18,600,000	£ unchgd
Other Securities	...£35,900,000	Dec. £ 6,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£31,100,000	Dec. £ 1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, July 7.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 7,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 "
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... 100 "
Do. day's Imports ... ... "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ...Moderate demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet.
Mid Americans ... ... 7-32—6
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 11 5-8 unchgd

	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
Cotton Delivery	7·44	7·17	6·82
	—1	—2	—1
Mid. Uplands	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
	6·67	6·58	6·55
	—2	—2	—2
U. O. C.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	6·54	6·52	6·53
Liverpool	—2	—2	—2

NEW YORK, July 7.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 6,000
Do Last year 4,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. Exports to Continent 6,000
Futures at New York ..... } Advanced on bullish private crop report and on bull support and short covering.
July 15·39+13
Do at New York ..... }
Dec. 12·57+11
Spot Cotton at New York .. ... 15·35 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) ... 8 7-16 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 3-4+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 54 1-2+5-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...14 15-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ... ... Oct. 12·67+10
Do. at New Orleans ... ... Dec. 12·56+10

LONDON, July 7.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ... 58 2-4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—July.-Aug.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs,
C. I. F. 33 3-9
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 41 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 40
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 37 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 33 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 10 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. ... ... 17·11 1-4
India double bags, ... 17·11 1-4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

ARRIVALS.

Yorksnoor, Countess, Warwick.

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 19th July :—

tons.	cwts.	qrs	lbs.	
12	2	0	0	East Indian.
	16	3	0	Abyssinian.
15	5	2	0	Egyptian.
2	4	3	16	West Coast African.
	0	2	25	Lisbon.
	15	0	22	Sea Horse Teeth and Boars Tusks.
81	5	0	7	

Deliveries since April Auctions, 85 1-2 tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.		Hollow End.		Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3	at 3½	3⅝	at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
,, 4)			3¼	at 3⅜		
,, 5)			3⅜	at 3½		£ 74
,, 6)			3½	at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3	at 3½	4	at 4¼	up to 2½	
,, 8)			4	at 4⅜		£ 63
,, 9)			4	at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3	at 4	3½	at 4½	up to 2½	£ 83
Soft Centres, round...	3	at 3½	3⅝	at 4¼	,,	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...						£ 12
Soft Flat X Centres...						£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3	at 3⅝	3⅝	at 3⅝	up to 2½	
,, 4)			3¼	at 3⅜		
,, 5)			3⅜	at 3½		£ 62
,, 6)			3½	at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 7)	3	at 3⅝	4	at 4¼	up to 2½	
,, 8)			4	at 4⅜		£ 65
,, 9)			4¼	at 4½		
Flat X ...						£ 62

	Cut End.		Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	3⅜	at 3	3½	at 3½	£ 63
C	3¼	at 2⅞	3⅜	at 3⅜	
D	3¼	at 2⅞	3⅜	at 3⅜	£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	3⅜	at 3	3½	at 3½	
C	3¼	at 2⅞	3⅜	at 3⅜	£ 52
D	3¼	at 2⅞	3⅜	at 3⅜	£ 51
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3	at 3½	3	at 3½	soft A £ 72
B	3⅜	at 3	3⅜	at 3	,, B £ 70
					Hard A £ 70
					,, B £ 68
C	3¼	at 2⅞	3¼	at 2⅞	£ 63
D	3¼	at 2⅞	3¼	at 2⅞	£ 43
E	2	at 2⅞	2	at 2⅞	£ 37
Points usual assortment					£ 33

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

	30th June.	7th July.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	7·35	7·39	+ 4
July-Aug. ...	7·40	7·44	+ 4
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·48	6·54	+ 6
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·25	15·25	Same.
July Futures ...	15·24	15·29	+ 5
Dec. Futures ...	.....	12·57	.....
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 7-8	14 15-16	+1-16
Oct. Futures ...	.....	12·67	.....
Dec. Futures ...	.....	12 56	.....
Egyptian ...	.....	11 5/8	.....

YARN.

On account of cotton prices fluctuating prices all round have further declined, but dealers are not inclined to make any further purchases at present. 30s water good spinning is quoted 30-3-4 but even this price in comparison to the selling price is not by 1-3d 9/100 is quoted 2-2.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 12d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2-40 s Bleached 1s 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 1s 2-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 22d.
2-80 s Bleached 24d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

20 s Water ...	...	Rs. 0 10 6	to 0 11 6
40 s ,, ...	...	,, 0 11 6	to 0 12 0
40 s Glasgow ...	...	,, 0 11 9	to 0 12 0
40 s Mull ...	...	,, 0 11 9	to 0 12 0
60 s Mull ...	...	,, 1 2 0	to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	...	,, 1 12 0	
2-100 s Bleached ...	...	,, 1 15 6	
2-80 s Grey ...	...	,, 1 5 9	
2-80 s Bleached...	...	,, 1 8 6	
2-80 s Grey ...	...	,, 0 11 9	
2-80 s Bleached...	...	,, 0 12 0	
2-40 s Grey ...	...	,, 0 12 6	
2-40 s Bleached...	...	,, 0 13 6	
2-60 s Grey ...	...	,, 1 1 6	
2-60 s Bleached...	...	,, 1 1 3	

MERCERISED YARN.

There is a further decline in Egyptian Yarn and dealers are trying to dispose off their holdings bought in a higher market, but as demand is very poor they cannot affect ready sales, and there are no chances of any business being done till old stocks are removed.

Home prices are as under :—
2-80 s Grey ... ... 26d.
2-80 s Bleached ... ... 30d.
2 84 s Grey ... ... 30d.
2-84 s Bleached ... ... 30d.

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9	6
2-80 s Bleached ...	,,	1 10	6
2-84 s Grey ...	,,	1 11	0
2-84 s Bleached ...	,,	1 11	9
2-60 s Grey ...	,,	1 6	6
2-60 s Bleached ...	,,	1 5	6

GREY GOODS.

There is good enquiry for superior shirtings and stock being limited dealers are giving offers but without any result. In spite of the decline in cotton prices, Manchester prices have not materially declined. In inferior qualities, stock is fast accumulating and prices in Manchester also have receded a little but no fresh business of any importance is resulting. Demand is very poor but dealers are maintaining the prices. If Manchester prices come on a parity with our prices, a good business will result for the next season. In grey Dhooties there is no change to report. In G.P. drills on account of April-May shipments having arrived, and demand being slack prices have given way.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5 8	0
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.	
De. 100,000	,, 6 5	0
Do. 4025	,, 5 12	6
Do. 7900	,, 5 12	6
Do. Drills Majid	,, 7 7	6
De. Jaseonets No. 18	,, 3 10	0
Do. do. No. 626	,, 3 0	0
Do. do. No. 183	,, 3 12	6
De. Mulls No. 525	No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads	,, 3 10	0
Do. No. 1566	,, 3 6	0
Forbes No. 651	,, 5 6	0
Lyon, Shanker	,, 5 12	0
Do. No. 1575	,, 7 6	0
Do. Bhat Chap	,, 6 8	0
Deuhurste 5	,, 6 15	6
Do. B B B	,, 7 6	6
Do. B B	,, 7 6	6
Bombay C No. 1500	,, 5 9	6
Grahams No. 2780	,, 5 10	0
Do. Yellow Horse 3lbs.	,, 5 5	6
Flemings No. 468	,, 5 3	6
Original Sindaris 3lbs	,, 5 11	6
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American	,, 12 7	0

WHITES.

Although demand is poor dealers have again put up prices and are not inclined to sell off their holdings at a reduced rate as Manchester prices are firm, and there is no likelihood of heavy arrivals till September. Fatepuria Marwaris, anticipating a rise in prices later on, have made forward contracts of Nainsooks. Superior Glasgow mull prices have declined by 3 to 4d. but still the prices are too high to admit of fresh business. In white Dhoolies inquiries are made but without result. 25 c/s of Liepmanns No. 1,500 are reported as sold at 12-3.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks 77/1777	No goods.	
Do. de. ... 88/8888	Rs. 1 2	6
De. do. ... A I	,, 2 7	6
De. do. ... 129/399	,, 2 12	0
De. Mulls ... 9/999	,, 2 10	0
Do. do. ... 9999	,, 4 5	0
Rallis Nainsooks ... 2600	,, 1 13	0
Do. de. ... 61/81	,, 1 15	6
De de. ... 7070/9090	,, 2 1	6
Do. de. ... 9999	,, 2 3	6
Do. do. ... 5300/9300	,, 2 4	6
De. do. ... 7/37	,, 2 5	6
Do. do. ... 88/98	,, 2 9	6
Do. do. ... 33630	,, 2 14	0
Rallis Mulls ... 55	,, 2 6	6
Do. do. ... Sun	,, 1 7	6
Do. do. ... 1170	,, 1 8	0
Do. do. ... 1270	,, 1 8	6
Do. do. ... 50/60	,, 2 15	0
Do. do. ... 6/600	,, 2 12	0
De. do. ... 6000	,, 4 7	6
Do. do. ... 88	,, 3 7	6
Ritchie Nainsooks ... 3939/5959	,, 1 12	6
Do. do. ... 3500/5520	,, 2 0	0
Do. Mulls ... 1260	,, 1 10	6
Do. do. ... (Jovals).	,, 2 8	0
Lyon Nainsooks ... 4545/6767	,, 1 15	9
Greaves do ... 8000	,, 3 1	6
Do. Mulls ... 5060	,, 1 10	0
Do. Nainsooks 80/50300	,, 2 1	6
Shaw Wallace's ,, ... Motor Car.	,, No Goods.	
Macdonald Mulls ... 64	,, 2 8	0
Liepmanns shirtings... 1500s.	,, 10 2	0
Holland ... 40000	,, 11 0	0
Do. ... X X X X	,, 10 0	0
Lyon ... ... C 4000	,, 12 10	0
Horrocks Shirtings... M O	,, 12 6	0
Do. do. ... M H	,, 13 6	0
Do. do. ... N F	,, 16 8	0
Do. do. ... S O	,, 20 8	0

BOMBAY, JULY 8.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 31-32d. for T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' credits.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready... ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 1-16d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 8 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
,, 4 ,, Forward ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d. Aug
,, 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Francs 8 m/s ,, ... 153 1-2
Marks 8 m/s ,, ... 123
60 d/s. Hongkong 132 1-4
,, Shanghai 177
,, Japan 150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95-14 but at the close declined to Rs. 95-12-6.

BULLION.

Bar silver yesterday was 1-4 up at 25 3-16 for ready and 5-16 up at 24 13-16 for forward. New York was 5-8 up at 54 1-2.

Business in silver was done in the morning at 73-6. The London market being firm and demand being good, local prices advanced to 73-8. Business of 70 to 75 slabs is reported.

In Gold, demand being moderate, prices remained unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirchi	28	7	0
97 Chinta	28	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English Gold	24	0	9
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	7	0
117 Penny	73	6	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	8	0
Second do	73	8	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. London quotation was 6d. down. Demand for ready lots being limited and there being sellers for forward price declined by 2 annas.

Rapeseed.—Quiet but firm. London rates were unchanged and local prices are maintained.

Wheat.—Firm. London quotation was 8 up. There being inquiry both for ready and forward price advanced by 1 anna.

Castor and cottonseed.—Firm. Inquiry was improving, but there being limited sellers price advanced by 4 to 8 annas.

Groundnuts, Mowra and Poppy.—Quiet. Inquiry is nil and there is no change to report in prices.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 12

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 6 5
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 12
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 12
Castorseed ...	... ,, 39 0 to 40 0
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 11
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 42 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 41 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 49 to 51
Gulburga do, ...	
Kalbar do, ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} ,, 45 to 49
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} ,, 42 to 43
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 42 to 43
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} ,, 43 to 46
Do. Moggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} ,, 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} ,, 41 to 42
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	... ,, 31 to 33
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 30 to 31-8
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 7th July :—

Wheat	2,360 cwts
Linseed	2,730 ,,
Rapeseed	2,388 ,,
Gingellyseed	267 ,,
Poppyseed	958 ,,
Groundnuts...	61 ,,
Castorseed	1,994 ,,
Rice...	304 ,,
Myrabollams	1,860 ,,
Cottonseed	3,284 ,,
Mowraseed	3,034 ,,
Gram	2,178 ,,
Joowar	... ,,
Maize	... ,,

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 7th July 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	43746	1918402	5102077
Linseed	38004	2078740	1401032
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	15193	1599185	1112790
Gingellyseed	1001	1850746	714619
Poppyseed	18421	422988	558685
Groundnuts	1057	602162	222828
Castorseed	16924	849479	386451
Rice	72610	3804779	4551147
Myrabollams	17977	1061018	656122
Cottonseed	24052	5760732	2147802
Mowraseed	20055	87095	134547
Gram	17089	514598	510461
Joowar	1767	260770	305930
Maize	...	75519	2460

SHARES.

The market is little active and good monsoon all over the Presidency and quiet feeling in prices of cotton have helped in putting up the prices of mill shares to some extent. Bank of Bombay shares, owing to the declared dividend of one per cent. more, jumped up to Rs. 1,525 C. D. and have closed at Rs 1,5:0; Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 69 C. D and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 56 C. D; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 10-1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 256, All India United Insurance Co's. Shares at Rs. 11 3-4, Badham Piles at Rs. 106; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have ruled at and about Rs. 520; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 25 and preference shares at Rs. 102; Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 295; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co's ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 295 and preference shares at Rs. 252 1-2; the Oriental Govt. S. and A. Co's shares are unchanged at Rs. 205; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares; after touching Rs. 825, have closed at Rs. 810; a good lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares has been put through at Rs. 17; the Tata Iron and Steel Company's ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 97, deferred shares steady at Rs. 77 and preferences shares at Rs. 96; Trescher's are quiet at Rs.535. In Mill companies, Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,705; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have advanced to Rs. 1,125; Connought's have changed hands at Rs. 185; Crescent's are unchanged but steady at Rs. 81 1-4; David's have improved to Rs. 395; Finlay's are unchanged at Rs. 235; Framji Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,680; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 167 1-2; Kohinoor's are unchanged at and about Rs. 690; Luxmi Cotton are at Rs. 1,485; Manockji Petit's have closed at Rs. 2,880; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 132 1-2; New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 745; Phœnix are steady at Rs. 81 1-4; Standard's have improved to Rs. 1,100; Svadeshi's are at Rs. 1,140; Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 570 and preference shares at Rs. 600 to Rs. 605. Press shares are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations with little doing; Indian Cotton at Rs. 142-8 to Rs. 145; New Beras at Rs. 560; New Mofusil's at Rs. 507-8. In Railway companies, Tepti Valley have improved to Rs. 470; Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 617-8; Amritsar Patti's old shares are in demand at Rs. 127 and New shares are steady at Rs. 124; Ahmedabad Dholka's are steady at Rs. 416. The rest are unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points down, but New York was unchanged. Futures were 13 and 11 up. The tone of the local market was firm and demand from exporters and mills being good, price advanced by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. The opener was 4 to 5 points up. The market for new crop was strong and there being buyers, prices advanced by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. In the morning new Broach was quoted Rs. 286 but as there was good demand it advanced to Rs. 287-8.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.		Rs.
100	Bombam M K ...Yeotmal	286
300	Do. ...Sawgin	308
200	Patit Mills ...Khamgaon	285
200	Volkart Brothers...Broach	285
400	Japan T Co ...Sawgin	300
200	Ripon Mills ...Farbhani	210
150	Chana Mills ...Dhamangaon	265
100	E Spinner & Co ...Wardha	280
200	Currimbhai Mills ...Mahia	235
200	Do ...Lasur	260
200	Do ...Bengal	248-250
200	Islam Mills ...Broach	270-285
200	J A Beghie ...Broach	280

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	262
,, F Good	...	250
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	275
F Good	...	265
Sind Punjab Fine	...	275
,, F Good	...	265
Khandesh Fine	...	276
,, F Good	...	266
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	288
,, F Good	...	276
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	282
,, F Good	...	270
Amraoti Fine	...	288
,, F Good	...	276
Yeotmal Fine	...	294
,, F Good	...	284
Nagpore Fine	...	294
,, F Good	...	284
Wardha Hingenghat Fine	...	290
,, F Good	...	290
Methia Fine	...	276
,, F Good	...	266
Broach Gin Fine	...	288
,, F Good	...	298
Sawginned Good	...	309
Coompta Ginned	...	308
Westerns H. G.	...	288
Do. M G	...	293

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	287 8
Bengal F G	...	218 8

LIVERPOOL, July 8.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone		Quieter,
Estimated Sales		6,000
Total Imports		1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

July—Aug.	7·43	+	6
Aug.—Sept	7·32	+	5
Sept.—Oct.	6·88	+	5
Oct.—Nov..	6·72	+	5
Nov.—Dec.	6·62	+	4
Dec.—Jan.	6·60	+	5
Jan.—Feb.	6·59	+	5
Feb.—Mar.	6·63	+	5
Mar.—Apl.	6·68	+	5

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 7th July :—

Khandeish	178	Bales
Central India	139	,,
Barsi and Nagur	...	,,
Berar	...	,,
Central Provinces	...	,,
Oomras	317	,,
Dholera	13	,,
Broach	...	,,
Cocanada and Dharwar	...	,,
Westerns	151	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2	,,
Rajputanas...	90	,,
Sind	...	,,
Persian	17	,,
Other sorts	...	,,
Egyptian...	188	,,
Total...	778	,,

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 7th July 1910.	Total same time last season. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	267	422,165	304,285
Central India... ...	445	218,621	107,577
Barsie and Nagur ...	656	264,350	126,084
Berar	55	235,631	240,339
Central Provinces ...	...	202,712	158,408
Total Oomras ...	1,423	1,738,479	1082853
Dholleras	3,991	245,835	209,666
Broach	158	304,830	189,928
Compta and Dharwar.	12,089	216,354	185,833
Westerns	1,438	34,897	44,256
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	2	407,804	275,771
Bengals (Rajputana)...	1,443	117,504	64,118
Sind	289	41,801	23,310
Persian	73	3,860	3,799
Americans	...	852	10,330
Egyptian	183	535	4,523
Other sorts	...	245	977
Total ...	21,143	31,05,427	29,48,004

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 8th July :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	21,143	13,543	+ 7,600
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th July...	2,105,427	2,042,004	+ 1,063,422
Shipts for the week Europe ...	15,509	6,906	+ 8,603
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	16,235	16,667	— 432
Total ...	31,744	23,573	+ 8,171
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 7th July....			
Europe ...	1,010,179	555,932	+ 454,247
China ...	95,001	49,951	+ 45,070
Japan ...	320,791	537,577	+ 213,114
Coast Ports ...	32,373	19,861	+ 13,512
Total ...	1,939,344	1,212,401	+ 726,943
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	4,413	1,862	+ 2,551
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	Nil	100	— 100

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 30th June 1910—16,577 bales

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 30th Apr. 1910—5,056 bales.

FREIGHTS.

The market is firmer but there is still hardly any demand and in spite of the better tone ready steamers had to accept as low a rate as 7 per cent. for Hamburg, Dunkirk and Antwerp.

Karachi is reported doing a fair business and to be paying as much as 12s. 6d. for July-August which if the demand continues will no doubt affect also our Market in the long run.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	9 6	... 10 6
Hull	9 6	... .
Liverpool	9 0	... 9 6
Marseilles	9 0	... 9 6
Genoa	10 0	... 11 0
London	10 0	... .
Hamburg	10 0	... 10 6
Trieste	11 0	... 12 0
Venice... ...	11 0	... 12 0
Open Ports	Aug.	... 10 0
	Sept.	... 11 6
	Oct.	... 12 0
	Nov.	... 13 0
	Dec.	... 14 0

Market is quiet.

SUGAR.

The market is quiet but steady. Owing to some demand from up-country Home market was steady; so our ready prices gone up 2 annas.

Ready Price—

B R B similar ...	Rs 12-12 (nom.)
White Java ...	Rs 12-6 ,,
Brown Java ...	Rs 11-2 to Rs. 11-4
Mauritius ...	Rs 11-6 to Rs. 11-12.
China 1st quality ...	Rs 12-12
Do 2nd do ...	Rs 12-3

Forward Price—White Java, Aug-Dec. shipments, at 14 and for July-Aug at 14-1, B R B similar for Oct-Dec 14-1 and 14-2.

Stocks :—

Java	...	4,000 bags.
Mauritius	...	1,50,000 ,,

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwarded Rs.
Heilgor's Anthracite Coal ...	13·8	13
Do. Standard ,, ...	12·8	12

OPIUM.

Patna 8ik sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,175
China market as under :—

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	... 1,850
Exchange for Hongkong ...	... 182
Exchange for Shanghai ...	... 177
Calcutta 2 m/s ... ...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

THE WESTMINSTER BOAT.

There is every prospect that the eight good men and true who now find themselves sitting together in the boat of Compromise will be able to discover a way of pulling together. It is of good omen that stroke, who has made up a crew out of such varied material, out of men with such different styles, has laid down no conditions. He will not insist on the heavy-weights in the centre of the boat keeping up a faster stroke than suits their calibre and constitution. If he tried to do so it would mean the immediate break up of the crew, for Mr. Balfour and the other oars in the middle of the boat are not going to throw away all chance of doing justice to themselves, and betray the confidence felt in them by their friends, by attempting to row in a style opposed to all their old traditions. Some concessions the heavy-weights must make, and they are prepared to make. They realise that their old school of rowing is open to criticism. The only element of uncertainty, the only doubts one feel with regard to the boat, are connected with bow. The light-weight who rows there has always been fond of a short catchy stroke, one that appeals to the men on the bank. In the present instance he will have to adapt himself to the time set up by stroke, and stroke has been known to allow himself to be hurried by the men behind him. Herein lies the element of danger which may pervert a homogeneous crew into a boatload all at sixes and sevens. May wiser counsels prevail, and may the caramau who has had the wisdom to attempt the formation of this crew have the wisdom too to prevent its ruin.

AN OLD ACTOR.

Mr. Henry Neville, whose death is announced, had been a popular actor for more years than most of us can remember. He was within a few months of celebrating his jubilee as a London favourite. Those who saw him only on the stage, and whose memories are bad for theatrical history, will be surprised to hear that he was seventy-three. Somehow, Mr. Neville always struck one as a man of fifty. His fine features and erect stature were well preserved; his voice, though it changed, did not lose its ring: he was the very model of a hero of melodrama; and for the last twenty years he seemed to have been just fifty. Mr. Neville was one of the last of the old school of actors. His manner, even in its easiness, was of invariable stateliness; there was a suggestion of courtly dignity in his very shouting of defiance at the foe bent on killing him and his brave companions. One shall soon have nobody left who can do these things in quite the same style. The old school passes, and the new, so much cleverer in subtle suggestion and minuteness of character portrayal, lacks the power for broad effects. Or is it that this new school rarely gets a chance of showing capacity to rise to broad opportunity? The modern play depends on fine shades; it scorns boisterousness. The modern actor has refined himself accordingly. On the whole, the stage gains, yet the loss of such actors as Henry Neville is painfully felt.

MINING SAFEGUARDS.

The Home Secretary promises to introduce this session a short Bill for the further protection of miners. It will be a simple measure, as far as possible non-controversial. Its purposes will be to encourage the more effective and general provision of rescue apparatus. This is much to be desired, and there should be general satisfaction that Mr. Churchill has found himself able to deal with the matter without delay. But, from the debate in the Commons, if not from experience or observation, it is clear that this Bill will deal with the smaller (though sufficiently important) half of the subject. Mr. Edwards made a shrewd and temperate appeal for more vigorous application of the laws affecting mining and advocated to this end an increase of the staff of mines' inspectors. Mr. Harvey, in a less restrained speech, said there were districts where an inspector was as rare a sight has a comet, and where, when he did come, he was allowed to see only the best part of the mine. The time had arrived, said Mr. Harvey, for inspection to be made real and not a sham. Collieries locally notorious for their danger are allowed to be worked year after year, slight warning accidents being disregarded till a great disaster comes. In common justice to miners there should be more inspector, and care should be taken to secure such men as have at least some sound elementary knowledge of their ground. Mr. Churchill sympathised with the plea for the appointment of men who had been practical workmen. Why not miners are by no means the unintelligent class they are supposed to be by people who know nothing about them. It would be easy to find in every pit a man capable of the duties of inspection. When every mining inspector knows his business there will be fewer accidents.

"GULLS."

Alderman Hanson has been remarking on the gullibility of the Stock Exchange. He appears to have come to the conclusion that it is greater than the gullibility of the general public. This is saying a good deal. But the ease with which shrewed men are entrapped is an everlasting wonder to the looker-on, who judges after the event and cannot put himself in the position of a victim. For ourselves, we would not bestow special amazement on the Stock Exchange. The member of the Stock Exchange is no better and no worse than the ordinary business man. Of him generally, it may be said, that he often astonishes by his childlike simplicity. One has known "sound business men" succumb to wiles which would not deceive a minor poet of the long-haired variety. In fact, injustice is often done the poet in comparing him with the man of affairs. It sometimes happens that the so-called dream is wider awake than the so-called practical man. It has been said that poets are hard men to make a bargain with. Now; in bargaining, their especial business, business men are good enough, but in other matters calling for reason and knowledge of the world they are sadly to seek. The commonerror arises, one supposes, from thinking that knowledge of the world is the exclusive property of the man of affairs. It is forgotten that many men of affairs live in a pigeon-hole as certainly as do their documents.

UNABLE otherwise to deal with the street dogs of Constantinople, the Government has decided to deport them to one of the small islands in the Marmora.

For the second year in succession both the rifle and revolver cups were won by the H.M.S. Pembroke team at the inter-port rifle meeting at Portsmouth.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition.

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
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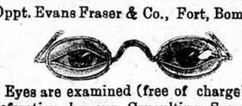

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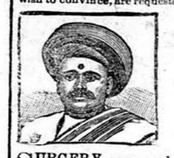

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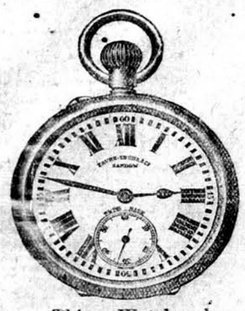

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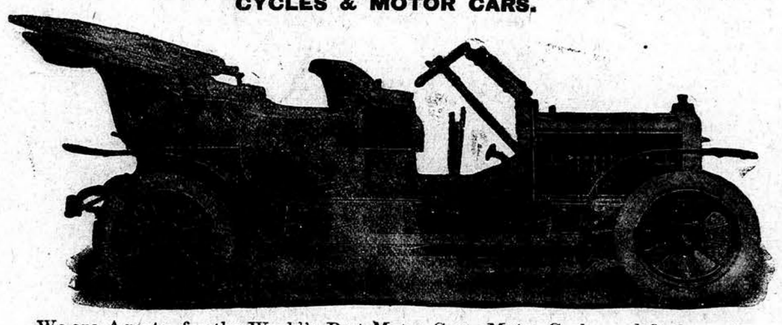

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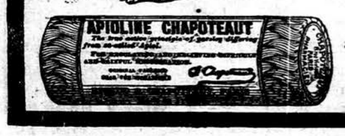

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